HENNESSY'S
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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th ,,
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan. 1904.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S Tocque	9th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th ,,
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th ,,
M. L. MACEDONIA	10500	T. S. Angus	19th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

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BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S, N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,540	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY 16th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 950.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
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PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
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NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... ,,	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each...	,,	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... ,,	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	,,	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	,,	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	,,	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... ,,	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... ,,	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	,,	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	,,	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

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DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
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HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION;

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	... Rs. 16	8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	...	...	... ,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	...	...	... ,, 11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	... ,, 17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	... ,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	... ,, 10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	... ,, 17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	...	...	... ,, 13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	...	...	... ,, 11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	.. ,, 16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	... ,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	... ,, 11	10 ,, ,,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, THE 12TH NOV.

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE 13TH AND 14TH NOVEMBER

"IN THE SOUP."

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

MONDAY NEXT, THE 16TH NOVEMBER
BY GENERAL DESIRE

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

"TURNED UP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway,
Madras.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS .....Plaintiff.

vs.

FREDERICK YORKE SMITH ... TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others. } Defendants.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1899, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 525 Street No. 29-32, Street Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 523 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 527, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES, at SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lanes, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govindjee Bhanjee, partly by the property fourthly hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jugannath Shankerseth, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 318—13) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1301 (1), 1301 (2), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 142, 114a 101a, 98a, 84a, and 74a, Shaik Memon Street; Street Nos. 14 to 34 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hanuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a space of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitchen Garden Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 61 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward Nos. 1297, 1298, Street Nos. 5 and 6, New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and Buildings thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jugannath Shankerseth, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862 and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos. 293, 1293, 1293, 1 90 (1), 1129 (2), 1290 (1), 1290 (2), 33 to 45,45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 64 to 54 to 54b, Shaik Memon Street.—

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 340 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Framji Hormusji Sitna, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward No. 1198 (1), 1198 (2), Street Nos. 9-15 and 1-15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the areas so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of land with the messuages or tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,767 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazar Co., Ld., East by property of the late Ghelabhoy Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Moolji, and Old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Mcolji and which said premises have been used as a feasting Dart, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No 5 and No 8, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 66 and 67, New Survey Nos. 1631 and 1633, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1403 and 1404, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, passage Ward C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlucka, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Culliandas well, and the pavement thereto belonging which, abuts on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart Row in the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 609, Collector's new No. 5738, old Survey No. 5-1369, new Survey Nos 84, 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 3019, Street No. 257, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji, and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

BOOKS of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between POONA and BOMBAY from the 15th November, 1903, to the 31st May, 1904, will be issued on application at this office or at the Office of the Station Master, Poona, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

BOOK of 24 COUPON TICKETS ..... Rs. 100.

2. Each ticket will be available for One Journey either from Poona to Bombay or from Bombay to Poona.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the ticket must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No Coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupons so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely, Rs. 7-7-0, will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May 1904, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The casual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 7th of November, 1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 376 OF 1903.

Re LUKHMIDAS NARRONJI, a Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, carrying on business until lately as Cotton Merchant and Maccadam, at Mugdi Bunder, Mandvi, and at Colaba, without the Fort, in the name of SOONDERJI KESSOWJI and in Partnership with others in the name of ODHOWJI RAMDAS and ODHOWJI RAMDAS and COMPANY, at Bhat Bazar, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act.—11th November, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

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IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

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NOTICE.

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"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 26×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

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Large Dressing Room	44×36 feet
Dining Room	31×21 „
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1 Bed Room	44×26 „
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with 4 small Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C, S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving Particulars of the approximate quantities, and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, or Rs. 6 for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C, and D,) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1903.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
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32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

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PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Re. 1. 4 and Re. 1-8 respectively.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

A CURE OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potentand pure. THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee. 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

GLENDALE ESTATE'S TEAS.
20 AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE!!!
XMAS PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

PARCELS of our SPECIAL XMAS BLEND TEA, finest quality, delivered FREE to any address in the United Kingdom at RUPEES EIGHT PER FIVE-POUND TIN. Order early to ensure delivery before Xmas. Apply to

THOMAS BROWN,
Manager, Glendale Tea Estate,
Bunnymede P. O., Nilgiris.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

OOMER JAMALL VUYANI'S STABLES.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s. s. "Katoria," "Horsenia" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," B

NESSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c,

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,108

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy holders in 1900 yielding a **BONUS** at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
14,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE; TORONTO, CANADA.

President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,00,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

H. HERBERT HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative,

Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agent

For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong, as all parts. J. R. Gardener, 14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses;—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviso.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£87 15-16	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27	= — 1-4
2 months hence	26 11-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	53 1-8	= — 5-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	= + 1
Berlin	20·45	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·33 1-2	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 " " "	4 1-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3-4 pr ct	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	3 5-8 pr ct	= + 1-4

Metals.—Copper Braziers £70 plus 10s.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 0d. 1-2d.

Wheat Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 23s. 6d. = unchanged.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, Nov.-Dec, Sellers, 35s. = plus 6d. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Sellers 35s. = plus 3d. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Brown. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 33s. = plus 3d. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 35s. 3d. = — 3d. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 6 1-8 unchanged.

Arrivals—Steamers Tawaton and R. Rubattino.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 5·90 — 20. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 1-2 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 41,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·72 — 9	5·70 — 8	5·68 — 9	5·68 — 8
Mar.-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5·68 — 8	5·68 — 8	5·67 — 8	5·67 — 8	5·66 — 8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	102,000
Do. last year	69,000
Exports to Great Britain	35,000
Do. do Continent	40,000
Mid-Uplands	11·15 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·91 + 6
Do. do, March	10·99 + 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Feb.	10·94 + 17
Do. do, May	11·16 + 12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 10th November, 1903:—

Cotton	3,448 bales.
Wheat	29,999 cwts.
Linseed	1,969 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,938 "
Gingellyseed	19,325 "
Poppyseed	1,119 "
Groundnuts	417 "
Castorseed	9,981 "
Rice	5,979 "
Myrabollams	2,485 "
Cottonseed	10,694 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d. at 5-16.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d. at 15-32.
French France 5 do do	171
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	132
Shanghai 30 do do	183
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	Rs.	98·7
1st Settlement	"	98·5

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..,	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	8	0 to 21 12
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet. Howree Khandeish ...	34	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	12	0
25 per cent. " ...	32	12	0
50 per cent. " ...	31	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady. per cwt

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	31-8 "
Club No. 1	"	31
Hard Red		24-5

COTTON.—The markets, which fell during the night, opened this morning steadier in sympathy with the better advices from the American side. The volume of business passing has however been smaller than usual, some exporters being entirely out of the market. At the close "Sutta" rates are firmer, and good Broach is quoted Rs. 242 and fully Good Bengals Rs. 182. Ready lots of New Crop are selling well, Khangaum having fetched Rs. 241, mill terms, and Khandeish Rs. 216 also mill terms.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	197	181	25 Jan.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	200	190	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	200	190	"
Belati, (M.-G.)	225	217	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		204	"
Jalgaum do, ...		206	"
Akola do.	226	218	"
Khamagaum do.			
Karanja do.			
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)...	227	219	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)...	230	222	"
Oomras good staple	232	224	"
Broach (M.-G.)	252	241	25 Mar.
Do. do.	251		25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	233	225	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.)	233	223	"
Mathia M. G.	220		Feb.-Mar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	87 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-3 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	27

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

REPLY TO BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has received the following telegram from Lord Knollys, Private Secretary to His Magesty the King Emperor, in answer to His Excellency's telegram of congratulation on the King's Birthday:—

"The King thanks the Bombay Presidency fo congratulations."

PROGRAMME BOMBAY RACES, 1904.

CORRECTION.

General Condition No. 5, read new measurement means "Ponies measured on or after 1st April 1899," instead, of as printed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVAR.—November 11, at 61, Mint Road, Fort, Mr. Palonjee Pavri's House, Bai Virbaijee wife of Jamsetjee, Nanabhoy Davar and daughter of the late Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia. Funeral at 8 a.m. this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLLAND—November 9, at the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad, to the Rev and Mrs W. E. S Holland, a daughter.

DEATH.

WOODFULL—October 4, at Bareilly, suddenly of heart failure, 2nd Lieutenant Guy Woodfull, the Middlesex Regiment, (attached 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment), son of the late Surgeon Colonel Woodfull.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 4-33m., 4-58a. Low water, 11-0m. 10-43a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Conversazione, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 8-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre. London Comedy Company 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45 o'clock.

A LEGAL FIRM.—Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, B.A., LL.B., has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Dikshit and Dhanjisha Solicitors which will henceforth be known by the name of "Dikshit Dhanjisha, and Soonderdas."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Congella, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p.m. on the 15th and 16th instant, respectively.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Visitors to the Victoria Gardens will be pleased to know that a litter of three cubs has been presented to the gardens by the female of the pair of Royal Bengal tigers that was presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar in July last. This is the first time, we believe, since the establishment of these gardens that tigers have bred there.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of October:—Mr. G. S. Manker, illumination to the whole Asylum for three days, feast to all the inmates, and crackers to the children for Divali holidays; and a Bhatia gentleman and Messrs Shah Bhimshi Ranshi, Sheth Goculdas Dayaram, and Sheth Vejpar Korsi, sweets.

WEDDING AT BYCULLA.—A pretty wedding took place on the 9th instant, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla when Mr. Mario Quintaba, Assistant Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, was married to Miss Louie Maritz. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Lewis Mongiol as best man. The Rev. Fr. Hoolmaker conducted the service and the St. Mary's College Band was in attendance. After signing the register, the party drove to the F. C. Hall where a reception was held. The bride's wedding dress was made of white crepe de chine trimmed with Chantilly lace. Six bridesmaids attended her, and all were dressed in white silk and Paris lace and each carried a bouquet tied with the Italian colours. The happy couple left in the afternoon for Nasik, where they will spend their honeymoon.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Nskoda Mahomed Cassum who resides on the second floor of a house in Nasservji Street, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and the family from home on the 7th and 8th instant, his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 715 were stolen.—Karmali Sandetta a purveyor in the employ of H. H. the Aga Khan has reported to the police that a wooden box containing currency notes, cash, and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 533 was stolen from one of his master's godowns in Love Lane. On an inquiry being made the wooden box, sixteen silver balls, and two gold nose ornaments were found lying in a compound on the north side of the Love Lane.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Hamid Jacker Ali, a Mahomedan was charged by Acting Superintendent Williamson, with cheating Lukmanji Mulla Alibhoy, a Borah dealer in perfumery, in respect of two cases of perfumery worth Rs. 150. It appears that the accused and a Bania went to the complainant's shop in Janjikar Street on the 7th instant and gave an order for Rs. 500 worth of perfumery, stating that it was wanted by one Kanji Dwarkadas, a customer of the complainant. The complainant agreed to do so. Shortly after the Bania who had accompanied the accused said they would take with them two of the cases of the perfumery and would send for the rest later on. The complainant allowed them to do so. The next day the complainant saw Kanji and was surprised to hear from him that he had not sent for any perfumery. A day after the accused turned up at the complainant's shop and asked for Rs. 25 saying that Kanji had sent for the money. The complainant asked the accused to sit down and then quietly sent for the police who arrived and took the accused in custody. The police investigated the matter and succeeded in recovering the whole of the perfumery. The Bania has not been arrested. The police applied for a remand, which was granted.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

THE London Comedy Company were last evening compelled to depart from their programme advertised at the outset of their season in this city owing to the unfortunate indisposition of one of the most important members of the caste, Mr. F. Clive. In view of the success of "Jedbury Junior" last week it was decided to repeat this play, and last evening another very successful performance was given. Indeed, if possible, the rendering of the piece last evening was improved, and the company played to an exceedingly appreciative house. Miss Gwladys Morris was again charming and effective in the part of "Dora Hedway," and Mr. Kendal sustained the title role in an even more admirable manner than previously. Miss Madeline Hicks, as "Nelly Jedbury," played her part in an attractive and vivacious manner. The part of "Mr. Gibb, the President of the Association for Suppression of Juvenile Gambling," which was previously undertaken by Mr. F. Clive, was last evening sustained by Mr. Derrick. To-night another presentation of "A Brace of Partridges" is promised, and subsequently the advertised programme will be proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagaon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	8	8	65
Total plague deaths to date	263,493	215,558	
Same date last year	18	18	121

INOCULATION.

On the 10th November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under:—Karachi, 54 doses; and Mudhol 101 doses.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE LUKHMIDAS NARANJEE.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Molediua Haji Allarakhia, a creditor, moved for the adjudication of the above named person as an insolvent. Counsel stated that the insolvent was a Bhattia merchant, who did mercantile business, and also traded as a cotton merchant under the name of Sunderjee Keshavjee, and in partnership with others. He had also a cotton "jatha" at Colaba. Several of his constituents had entrusted him with goods, which he had deposited with the Bank of Bombay and obtained loans of money on the security of those goods, and appropriated the same to his own use. Proceedings had been instituted against him, and he was charged before a Magistrate with criminal breach of trust while other creditors had filed civil suits against him. Under these circumstances, Mr. Raikes applied that the trader be adjudicated an insolvent under the Insolvency Act.

His lordship made the usual order of adjudication and directed the insolvent to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE HASSUMBHOY VISRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvents, members of the firm of Visram Ebrahim and Co., said that the provisional interim order granted by his lordship expired that day. Insolvents had served notices on all judgment creditors, and counsel now asked for the usual interim order. Mr. Davar said that the insolvents had creditors in and out of India, and also in Europe, and as it was a heavy insolvency he applied for the usual interim order.

His Lordship: For whom do you apply?

Mr. Davar: For Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram. Fazalbhoy Visram has been adjudicated an insolvent, but he is not here.

His Lordship: How long do you want?

Mr. Davar: The insolvents have creditors all over India, and out of India, and also in Europe; and as this is a heavy insolvency, it will be some time before the assets are recovered and the outstandings come into the hands of the Official Assignee, Counsel said he applied for six months' time, and also for leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship: I am informed by the Official Assignee that the insolvents are living in a bungalow which they must make over to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Davar said he did not know the circumstances under which they were occupying the bungalow. He did not know whether it was trust property or not. If it was not trust property the insolvents would surely hand it over to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the insolvents four months' interim order.

RE KALLUMUL SAMBHARIMULL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the application for an interim order.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, said that the father of the insolvent had not filed his schedule, as he was directed to do at the last sitting of the court.

His Lordship granted the application and directed that the petition of the father and the son be heard together.

RE MOOSA ALLAYAS.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Jinnah for certain creditors; and by consent, the hearing of the matter was postponed for a fortnight.

RE BISESWAR BHAGWANDAS.

Mr. Jehangir Davar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE GORDHANDAS JETHABHAI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE ARDASIR SOWROJI THOTHI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for one month's extension of the interim order. The application was granted.

RE LALJEE NATHU.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. Counsel said that the insolvent, on making up his books, had found that certain creditors, who had been entered on the schedule, were no longer such. He now applied for leave to amend the schedule by striking off the names of those who were not creditors.

His Lordship: You cannot do that without giving notice to them. I now give you a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors named to show cause why their names should not be struck off from the schedule, and make the rule returnable within a fortnight.

RE PEROZSHAH MANEKJEE.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed and guaranteed up to date to the Indian Cricket Team Fund:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	3,500
H. H. the Aga Khan	3,300
Mr. J. N. Tata and Family	4,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	1,500
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner	1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur	300
H. H. the Jam of Nowanagar	300
Mr. William Hamar Bass	300
H. E. Lord Curzon	200
H. H. the Raja of Ettiapuram	200
H. E. Lord Northcote	150
H. E. Lord Ampthill	150
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.	150
H. H. the Rao of Cutch	100
Mr. B. Naidu Garu	100
Mr. M. Buchi Babu	100
Mr. F. L. Goldsmid	25
Major Dunlop-Smith	16
Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S.	15
"A Parsee"	1
The Surrey County Committee	1,500
The Yorkshire County Committee	1,500
The Marylebone C. C. Committee	1,500
The Grange C. C. (Edinburgh)	1,500
Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Sir Partab Singh, and several others ...	Sums not stated yet.
Total to date	Rs. 23,407

Subscription lists have been opened by the Bombay Gymkhana, the Madras Cricket Club, the Aligarh College Cricket Club, the Elphinstone College Cricket Club, and the Elphinstone Cricket Club. The Parsee, Hindu, and Islam Gymkhanas will also contribute to the fund. The Calcutta Cricket Club, the Lahore Cricket Club, the Poona Gymkhana, and the Rajkumar College have been asked to open subscription lists.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 12th November.

There will be mounted and other practice at the Riding School this morning the 12th instant at 7 a.m.

The Members of the Signaling Class are also asked to attend.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

There will be a competition for the Musketry Challenge Cup next Saturday afternoon the 14th instant at Santa Cruz.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
To-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
To-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. There will be a meeting of members and others interested in the Electric Coy. in the Town Hall Compound on Thursday 12th inst., at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. Regimental Order No 3 of 9th instant is hereby cancelled. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this evening.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4713 Cyclist M Connell, E (Cyclist) Company from 11th November 1903 to 31st March 1904.

3. E (Cyclist) Company will parade this evening at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m.

Dress—Review Order, with Forage Caps.

4. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps, from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company:—No. 5674 Cyclist L R Mallandaine.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

A BIG MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

ABOUT 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the mill belonging to the Akbar Manufacturing and Pressing Company, Limited, situated at the foot of the Carnac Bridge, by which damage to the machinery, cotton, and building was done to the extent of fifty-two thousand rupees. The premises consisted of two blocks running parallel to each other from east to west and being separated by a narrow passage. The one facing the Carnac Road contained the press while the other in which the fire occurred was divided into several compartments, one of which, being used for the purpose of cleaning cotton, contained several cotton cleaning machines and the rest were used for storing bales of cotton, hemp, and wool brought by various merchants for cleaning and pressing into bales. The mill was open yesterday and the different departments were at work as usual. At 3 o'clock the workmen in the cotton cleaning department in which there was a large quantity of loose "silk" cotton noticed smoke issuing from under one of the machines. An alarm was given and all the hands safely left the room. The fire appliances belonging to the mill were brought into requisition, but they were unable to deal effectively with the burning cotton. The flames spread from one end of the room to the other. The Municipal fire-brigade stations were communicated with and the engines from the Fort under Mr. Ratcliff was the first to arrive on the scene, followed by the steamers from Baboola Tank and Byculla. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade, was early on the spot and supervised the operations of the men. When the fire-brigade arrived the roof had caught fire and the flames were curling out of the windows and doors. The room adjoining the burning compartment on one side contained a large number of bales of cotton, hemp, and wool, all of which were removed and carried to a safe distance by the hands employed in the mill. The rooms were separated by a dead wall, but there was a communicating door, which was close at the time of the outbreak. The fire-brigade broke open the door and directed through it two jets on the burning room with a view to check the progress of the fire. Their operations were successful so far, but the flames found their way into the room on the other side, in which was stored a large quantity of clean cotton. Lines of hose were laid on all sides, and vigorous and steady throw of water from half a dozen jets worked by three engines prevented the fire from making any further progress. The fire was overcome within an hour and completely put out at 4-30 p.m. Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. are the Agents of the mill. The damage done to the machinery is estimated at Rs. 20,000, to the building at Rs. 7,000, and to the cotton at Rs. 5,000. The whole property of the mill is insured for Rs. 1,20,000 with the National Assurance Company of Ireland. The cotton burnt and damaged by the fire belonged to two merchants named Narayendas Bhugwandas and Hirjibhoy Dattoo. The origin of the outbreak is supposed to be due to friction, caused by a stone getting into the machinery with cotton.

During the progress of the conflagration large crowds of people assembled on the roadways and the vehicular traffic was suspended for a time, but excellent orders were maintained by the police under Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Stenson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain N J Dermody, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 28th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Goldenfels, 2,269 tons, Captain H Moller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 5th October, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Harvey Jones, Mr E C William, ten natives, and 275 deck.

THE steamer Avristan, 1,821 tons, Captain L A Bradford, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from London 3rd October brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Lindsay and two children, Captain Little and Lieut and Mrs Morris.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Kirkbee s	Dermody	Calcutta, Oct 28
	Avristan s	Bradford .....

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
MANUFACTURE
TUSSAH SERGES
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
A Luxury, some say a Necessity,
Specially Woven
to stand Daily Washing if required,
OF PURE MATERIAL,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FINE CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4
In 60 Shades for
COSTUMES.
WORSTEDS, 54", Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8
In 6 Solid Colours and Blue and Black Striped six patterns.
FLANNELS, SERGES, AND TWEEDS.
ABOVE ARE A FEW OF
THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES
FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

BLANKETS, better Value than English, and entirely of Pure Wool only.

CHOLERA BELTS As. 9 to Rs. 1-4

Army Necessaries and all classes of WOOLLEN (*but no Cotton*) GOODS.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DON'T
FORGET
That a really First Class PIANO
by BROADWOOD,
COLLARD,
BRINSMEAD,
KNAKE,
does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.
MAHOMED HOSSEIN KARIM & Co.,
43, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.
HAVING made a CHANGE in the personnel of our PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, we respectfully request that all communications relating to this department, or in fact any orders connected with our business, be addressed direct to us and not to individual members of the Company's staff.
For MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.
WE beg to intimate that as we have ENGAGED the SERVICES of a PIANOFORTE BUILDER and TUNER of many years' experience from the factory of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart, we are now better prepared to give immediate and the most thorough and workmanlike attention to all local orders for tuning and repairs of Pianos.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
Bombay and Poona.

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!!
KOSSI SILKS!!!
OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.
The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to
N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.

THE CHALLENGE
TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks' teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.
The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.
The "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND STUDIOS" are at White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay; 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay (Central Studio); 11, Main Street, Poona (Camp); Preedy Street, Sadar Bazaar, Karachi; and at 497, Reid Road, facing Railway, Ahmedabad.
We guarantee that any fairly intelligent pupil can on the 1st lesson, write any word, in Shorthand; 4th Lesson write 40 words a minute; 11th Lesson write 120 words a minute.
The fees are Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 Lessons, by post, or attendance at the Studios. Send Rs. 2 for first Lesson and full instructions, and if you like it, send the balance of Rs. 19 within 7 days for the full course.
WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS "The Secretary" any Branch.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.
WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.
PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATL, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tires of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE
STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER
LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD
LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1903.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF NINETY-SEVEN.

THE great earthquake of 1897 is made the subject of an instructive addition to the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has compiled the treatise, and it is published by order of the Government of India. The earthquake in question, it will be remembered, occurred on June 12th, 1897, causing great destruction on the other side of India, as well as considerable loss of life. Mr. Oldham opens his dissertation with the declaration that earthquakes are, and are generally acknowledged to be, purely terrestrial in their origin, and are as such purely geological phenomena. Little is known as to their true origin, but for convenience' sake they are regarded as proceeding from a concussion or sudden blow delivered under ground at some definite centre. Yet, says Mr. Oldham, there is a constant tendency, and have been repeated endeavours to trace the influence either of the sun and the planets, or, in more recent years, of changes of barometric pressure or temperature, on the time of the occurrence of earthquakes. "Leaving out of account, as unaccountable," he writes, "the purely astrological influence of the planets, it is not conceivable that, though the cause of an earthquake is terrestrial, the exact time of its occurrence might be decided by some astronomical or meteorological influence—in other words, the exact time when a slow-going strain becomes too great for the resistence opposed to it by the solidity of the rock composing the earth's crust may be determined by the additional stress—small though it be—imposed by a change in the barometric pressure, or by the stresses set up by the attraction of the sun and the moon." Numerous writers have contended that several causes should be recognised, but Mr. Oldham argues that supposing meteorological causes have any influence, the influence might be expected to be greater when and where—as after the earthquake of 1897—a particular portion of the earth's crust is in a state of strain bordering on rupture and earthquakes of great frequency, than at a more quiet time when earthquakes are rarer and their time of occurrence perhaps more largely determined by purely terrestrial causes.

For this reason, Mr. Oldham tells us, he made every endeavour to obtain as complete a record of the aftershocks of the '97 earthquake as was possible. The period covered by the returns—rather less than a year and a half—he considers too short to allow of results of any value being obtained for a periodicity of greater length than the day. It is true, he says, that in the early months of the aftershocks there appeared to be a distinct increase in the frequency of earthquakes at and just after the syzygies, but the total number of lunations, contained in the period of record, is too few to allow of the elimination of accidental irregularities and of the determination of a real connection between the frequency of the shocks and the relative position of the sun and the moon. This information has been carefully tabulated, and Mr. Oldham now reviews the results. He finds from the tables that earthquakes are, or appear to be, least frequent between midnight and four o'clock in the morning, then rise in frequency, reaching a maximum of frequency between six and seven o'clock, after which there is a drop; the number rising once more from midday to two in the afternoon and after another drop, commencing to rise again from six to ten or even at night, when the maximum frequency is attained, the number dropping again from that time to midnight. Mr. Oldham does not seek to deny that the habits of the observers may not have some influence on the observations, and that the fewness of earthquakes recorded between eleven and four in the night is due to these being the hours of sleep and the maximum hours being those which precede the active business of the day and the observers are either seated or lying down. He, therefore, inclines to the belief that there is no real variation in the frequency of earthquakes, and that the apparent variation is only due to earthquakes being felt and recorded at one time and escaping notice at another. These observations have been checked by seismographic records however, and it was made clear that earthquakes were really more frequent between the hours of three and six in the morning than at other times. Nevertheless Mr. Oldham is persuaded that if the attraction of the sun and the moon have any effect at all, it can only be in virtue of those differences of attractive force on different parts of the earth which give rise to the tides—a problem which has attracted and baffled the intellects of a succession of the greatest mathematicians.

The outcome of Mr. Oldham's calculations is that he considers it probable the tide-producing stresses are not without effect in determining the time of origin of earthquakes. So far as the Assam records go, it appears to him that the horizontal tide-producing force is more effective than the vertical one, and that any effect produced is due more to a rapid rate of change in amount and direction of the forces than to their actual magnitude. But he admits that the records obtained in one locality only, especially if limited to a few years in duration, are not sufficient to establish that conclusion as proved—perhaps even insufficient to establish it as probable. On the supposed influence of the sun and moon, however, Mr. Oldham does not set any great value; still less upon the smaller and more distant planetary bodies having any physical effect in causing earthquakes. He admits it is natural to attribute the periodicity of disturbances to the movements of the sun, which it follows, and the connection may be either direct or indirect, that is either astronomical and due to changes of temperature and pressure, resulting from the alternation of night and day. It is not difficult to test the former hypothesis, writes Mr. Oldham; for if the fact that the sun is at a given angle from the meridian has any effect on the frequency of earthquakes caused directly by its attraction, there should be a similar variation in frequency with the position of the moon. Mr. Oldham goes minutely into calculations, and his paper furnishes food for careful scientific digestion. It was not, of course, intended for the general. But it is one the scientist will welcome, for if it does not solve the problem of earthquakes, it at least throws new light upon the phenomena. In comparing the tables, the memorandum contains, it is necessary to remember that in the one is an instrumental record in which no human element enters, except in the matter of the determination of time, and in the other are the combined records of a large number of observers so arranged that the same earthquake is counted once and once only.

THE UNREST IN CHINA. THE development of the crisis in which Russia and Japan are playing the chief parts has distracted attention from the serious troubles which are disturbing the interior of China. The rebellion in Kwangsi appears to be little nearer suppression than it was a year ago. The insurgents, we are told, have established native customs and likin stations in the province to raise money to keep them going, and the merchants seem to be quite content with the way they manage things. The rebels are probably easier tax-collectors than the regular officials. One Governor of Kwangsi was recently cashiered, and his successor, who was carrying treasure and arms for the imperial forces, was ambushed and robbed when crossing the frontier from Honan into the territory given to his charge. In the neighbourhood of the treaty ports of Wuchou and Lungchou the rebels, it is stated, have given in their allegiance to the Viceroy Tsen Ch'au-hsuen, a native of the province to whom they look for the redress of their grievances. But it is not alone in Kwangsi that the Chinese Imperial authorities have to deal with trouble. Honan is not free from unrest, and the baleful influence of Russia seems to be operating in Eastern Mongolia. Instigated by Russian emissaries the tribesmen are reported to be getting ready to shake off the rule of the Manchus and the hereditary Chiefs have appealed to Peking for aid. The Government, however, harassed by Russia in Manchuria and distracted by the upheavals in other parts of the Empire, has replied that it can do nothing to help the Mongolian Princes. Russia may, therefore, be expected later on to strengthen her hold on portions of Mongolia, a province through which she has already run a railway from the trans-Siberian line towards Peking. It has, indeed, been stated by the Chinese Press that the Dowager-Empress and her advisers hope to tempt Russia to abate her demands in regard to Manchuria by the grant of the sole right to lay railways and open mines in the vast regions embraced by Inner and Outer Mongolia and Thibet. In regard to Thibet the Government of India will have something to say, despite the suggested Russian protest against Colonel Younghusband's Mission. Among other phases of disorder throughout the Empire is a rising reported from the district of Ninghai near Ningpo where Wang Tze-tong, a Boxer leader, has attacked Christians and defeated Imperial troops sent to capture him. Altogether the Dowager Empress and her advisers have their attention fully occupied, and the Imperial resources, material and diplomatic, must be severely strained to cope with the ceaseless crop of China's troubles.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN PERSIA. IN view of the approaching visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to the Persian Gulf an article written by M. Rouire in a recent number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" is of more than usual interest. The general tendency of the article is to show that whereas Russian influence has been on the increase during the whole of the past century the influence of the British Government is gradually declining. Britain and Russia agreed to maintain Persia as an independent state in 1834. According to M. Rouire a constant growth occurred in British influence until 1857, and then, he goes on, there came the golden opportunity when she might have made herself mistress of the whole Persian littoral had not the Foreign Office concluded that this would be both expensive and, moreover, a source of complications. This, says M. Rouire, was the period during which the power of Great Britain in Persia began to decline. He ascribes the growing influence of Russia to the peaceful methods of that country in her dealings with Persia. It is now over a century since Russia sought to find in Persia a sphere for the extension of trade and territory. Wars in the commencement were frequent, and mainly by the means of these outbreaks Russia established the hold which she now enjoys over the weaker power. But it is not by warlike means that Russia is now increasing her influence but by trade. Two years ago Russia could claim trade with Persia amounting to five millions sterling, and Great Britain was only able to show two millions sterling as her share. More than that the trade of Great Britain had decreased by no less than 33 per cent in two years. Unfortunately for the proper elaboration of his argument M. Rouire does not give the figures relating to the two years just concluded. We believe that if he had taken them into account it would have placed a slightly different aspect on the case. Any way he is decidedly averse to the domination of Persia by Great Britain, and is particularly jealous of our influence in Muscat and Koweit. The article is interesting as showing the French idea of the Persian Gulf question, but there are several statements in it which M. Rouire will be prepared to modify in view of the attitude now assumed by the Persian Press in reference to the visit of the Viceroy.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA. THE agricultural outlook is favourable throughout India with the exception perhaps of a few districts of the Punjab. Everywhere a plentiful supply of moisture for all purposes is reported, and from the point of view of the season matters could hardly be better. In Madras the main complaint is that too much rain has fallen, and in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah, and Kistna floods have occurred, as the result of excessive downpours of rain. Cultivators in the Presidency are engaged in ploughing, sowing, and transplanting the new crop, and in harvesting the early crop. The latter is giving a fair outturn. Prospects are fair in Bengal, in which Province winter rice is doing well. There also cultivators are now sowing the spring crops. Similar operations coupled with the harvesting and threshing of the autumn crops are proceeding in the United Provinces, where agriculturists are also engaged with the picking of cotton and the sowing of poppy. Prospects in this area are stated to be favourable. Unfortunately in the Mooltan district of the Punjab locusts and insects are damaging the crops. In Ferozepore also the growing crops are stated to be below the average. Average prospects are held out in the North-West Frontier Province, though water is low in the rivers, and rain is badly needed to facilitate the dry sowings of the spring crop. Damage is also reported in one or two districts of the Central Provinces, but otherwise in that area conditions are very satisfactory and normal operations are proceeding without delay. From Coorg, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Kashmir, and Nepal favourable reports have been received. The cultivators of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar in Central India complain that damage has been done by vermin and rain, but otherwise everything is proceeding satisfactorily. Operations for wet weather paddy are quite finished in Burma, where the reaping of early wet-weather paddy has also been completed. Cotton picking is also in progress and all the crops are doing well. The only complaint in Assam is that cotton has been slightly injured in Cachar by rain. Prices are everywhere normal, and in most places where notable fluctuations have occurred a tendency has been observed towards a decline. The condition of cattle throughout the country is good.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in Calcutta will be held on the 4th December, the Hon. Mr. Raleigh as Senior Member presiding in the absence of Lord Curzon. The business to be transacted is almost entirely formal, the object of the meeting being merely to enable various measures which are pending to be taken in hand early by select committees. Though the Civil Procedure Code Bill has been dropped the session will be a heavy one. Amongst measures pending are the Universities Bill, the Official Secrets Bill, the Ancient Monuments Bill, the Poisons Bill, the Madras Coast Lights Bill, and the Agricultural Banks Bill.

LADY CURZON left Simla on Monday morning, accompanied by Captain Baker-Carr and Major Adam for Lahore. Her Excellency stays at Lahore till the 15th instant, when she leaves for Karachi via Multan. Captain Armstrong, I.M.S., was sufficiently recovered to be able to accompany her Excellency.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th Sept., amounted to Rs. 1,328. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th Sept. were Rs. 16,178.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th Sept. amounted to Rs. 8,361, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 194. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th Sept. were Rs. 1,01,328, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,007.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th September amounted to Rs. 2,411, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 55. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th September were Rs. 28,675, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,355.

THE force in Sikkim is to be strengthened by the immediate addition of two mountain guns, a Company of Sappers, and a battalion of Native Infantry. This will enable Colonel Younghusband, British Commissioner, to move forward with a strong escort and provide a reserve on the line of communications.

WE learn from the Honorary Secretaries to the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee that the following sums have been received towards the subscription fund:—Mr. William Hamar Bass (Rs. 300) and Mr. M. Buchi Babu (Rs. 100). His Highness the Raja of Ettiapuram has promised to subscribe Rs. 200.

MR. CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM has been appointed a member of the Bombay Port Trust in place of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim is a Khoja patriarch and the founder of the Bombay Khoja Orphanage, which cost him over a lakh of rupees. He is the head of the firm of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., which has branch firms at Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Kobe, with a branch recently opened at Singapore. It is one of the largest importing and exporting firms, trading in the Far East. They are agents of four of the largest mills in Bombay. Mr. Currimbhoy is Vice-President of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay, and has founded a Madrissa and girls' school at Cutch Mandvi. In the Khoja Orphanage, which he founded, about sixty-five boys are housed and trained to useful pursuits, free of all charges.

THOUGH his attempt to cross the channel in a collapsible boat drawn by kites failed, Mr. Cody, says a Home paper, achieved an even greater feat. During the voyage he fed exclusively on bottled beer and chocolate, and even after the meal contrived to take an interest in life. He is not an ordinary man who can do this.

THE "World" tells the following story of his Majesty's kindness of heart. A few weeks ago Mr. Percy Turnham happened to meet wandering about London two natives of Bethlehem with whom he had become acquainted when last in Cairo. They had come all the way from their native place to present to "The Great White King" a remarkable specimen of workmanship, a representation of "The Last Supper," beautifully carved in mother of pearl. They had no notion of how to approach his Majesty, and were sorely troubled. Mr. Turnham introduced the matter to the Foreign Office, and received a letter in reply that although it is not his Majesty's custom to accept presents from subjects and people with whom he is not personally acquainted, he would be pleased, as the men had made so long a journey to present it, to accept their offering.

THE BOUNDARIES OF EXISTENCE.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

HARDLY any of the questions at issue between science and theology have been more profoundly significant, and none certainly has been of longer standing, than that which arose when the mediæval geocentric conception of the universe was overthrown by the discoveries of Copernicus. The naive instinctive belief in the all-importance of our earth, the globe held on the knees of God the Father in the frescoes of the Campo Santo of Pisa, became suddenly impossible, and inevitably man's sense of the spiritual, as well as of the physical, relations of our planet to the Cosmos underwent a profound alteration. For religion the earth had been essentially the scene of the Redemption; for science it became an infinitesimal unit in the vast concourse of the planets, a mere fleck in the stellar immensity. And theology has never ceased to concern itself with this problem; when human imagination began to people the planets with races similar to our own, it was the argument of men like Giordano Bruno and Fontenelle that the Deity could not conceivably have created so many worlds unless as the dwelling place of souls. Singularly enough, Dr. Whewell, who was the first to challenge the belief that the planets were inhabited, to declare that that belief was entertained "not in consequence of physical reasons, but in spite of them," devotes much of his treatise—a work no doubt sedulously avoided by the modern reader—to defending his then unorthodox opinion from the charge of irreverence. But now the wheel of time brings in its revenges, and Dr. Russel Wallace comes forward with a theory profoundly based on the consensus of astronomy and biology to tell us that the naive mediæval conception was indeed instinctive in the better sense, that in short, it is the truth to which modern science must return.

No more amazing or more subversive statement has been made by any scientist of our epoch. But, after all, subversion of the established is the law of life in the sciences; and certainly if revolution is possible in any department of our present knowledge, it is peculiarly possible in the field of astronomy. For since 1860 astronomical science has changed with unique and marvellous rapidity; it has, in fact, reduplicated its methods of discovery, and both its problems and conclusions have been widely modified in consequence. In 1860 Compte wrote: It is then in vain that for half a century it has been endeavoured to distinguish two astronomies, the one solar, the other sidereal. "The second exists only in name. . . . I am not afraid to assert that it will always be so."

Never was prophecy more signally routed by the event. For in the same year Kirchoff discovered that the black bands which distinguish the solar spectrum from the spectra of incandescent elements on our planets were in truth caused by the loss of rays of light in passing through the dense masses of vapour streaming from the incandescence of the sun. Thus the key was found, the identity of the elements of our planet with those of other regions of the Cosmos could forthwith be established, and the work of the spectroscope began.

It is not, however, with the problems of spectrum analysis simply that Dr. Wallace has to deal in the first place, a reviewer of his book "Man's Place In the Universe." What we have to do first is to find some answer to the startling question: Is the stellar universe infinite or finite? This question was raised some months ago by Dr. Wallace's striking article in the "Fortnightly Review," an article not very favourably received at the time by professional astronomers; and it is the degree of success with which Dr. Wallace is now able to meet their objections that forms the main interest of the present volume. To put the argument briefly, telescopic research is subject, so to speak to a law of diminishing returns; i.e., the further afield the telescope penetrates into space, the smaller is the proportion of new stars that it discovers. It has been replied that the cause of this phenomenon (i.e., both the lack of further visible stars and of light emitted by them) is simply that light stars are obscured by dark ones. But this is to assume an increase in the proportion of dark stars which is altogether inexplicable. Further the question arises: If the stellar universe is in fact infinite, or, in other words, if there is an infinite number of light-emitting bodies in space, why then, is there any darkness in space at all? On the hypothesis of infinity, night should be as day. It seems that the explanation urged, that light is lost in course of transmission through the ether, is probably invalid, as the brightest stars are by no means the nearest to us. Further, it has been calculated that, taking stars in descending order of magnitude, the number of stars in each successive magnitude increases in such a ratio as to more than counterbalance the ratio of diminution of their light. Supposing, then, that the number of stars in existence greatly exceeds the number already discovered, it is further calculated that, even if the dark stars which obscure light were 150,000 times as numerous as stars which emit light, starlight should then be seven times the power of moonlight. But actually it is only one-twentieth.

The amazing conclusion, in which both telescopic and photographic research concur, is simply that human observation has arrived, in some directions at least, at the end of the stellar universe. In the words of Sir William Herschell, we are now seeing fairly through the stellar system, looking out into a black gulf beyond where, for us at least, existence ceases altogether.

And here man finds himself confronted by a unique experience. "The silence of those infinite spaces terrifies me," Pascal said, thinking of the starry heavens; but this black void beyond is surely something more weird and more appalling. From the contemplation of this infinity human thought inevitably swings back, pendulum-like, to itself as a centre: it is from this point that Dr. Wallace would lead us back—and fantastic as his view seems, it is based on weighty scientific grounds—to the mediæval belief that the stellar Cosmos is in fact, the destined home of men. In an infinite universe the question of the position of our planet was, of course, a meaningless one. In a finite universe it becomes a possible question, or, as Dr. Wallace thinks, an all-important one. Man has gone to the viewless beyond, like Faust on his errand to the dread "mothers," and whether or no he went at the bidding of Mephistopheles he may, perhaps, return not empty handed.

It is of course not easy for the layman in astronomy to follow the argument by which Dr. Wallace seeks to prove that the earth is approximately at the centre of our universe. Briefly stated it is this. It is now established, on the authority of Sir John Herschell at least, that the Milky Way, that vast galaxy of "gaseous stars of enormous bulk," and glowing nebulous matter which forms, in the words of the great astronomer just quoted, the ground plane of the siderial system," is in fact arranged in a gigantic circle round our own solar cluster. Further the density of stars throughout the universe increases in a singularly rapid ratio as the Milky Way is approached; thus taking the farthest region from the galaxy in the North Polar distance the proportion found is 4.32 to the field of 15deg., as compared with 53.43 in the 15deg. of the galaxy itself. In other words, the further from our solar system, the more sparse is the distribution of stellar matter in the universe. And the earth, or at least our solar cluster lies in the galactic plane of the Milky Way. Dr. Wallace contends that it lies approximately in the centre of that plan—Sir John Herschell, we note, does not seem to have entirely agreed with this highly symmetrical arrangements. But the main point of interest here lies in the reply that Dr. Wallace has to make to some of his recent critics. "We are to-day, if you will, in the centre of the Milky Way," they say in effect, "but that merely implies that we were not there yesterday and shall not be there to-morrow." Dr. Wallace's reply is, briefly, to the effect that the motion of our solar system is not "straight," but orbital—as all siderial motions presumably are—that its orbit is about the plane of the Milky Way, on, in other words, that our sun and earth are revolving in an orbit about the centre of gravity of the universe.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NATIVE REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Hottentot Rising.

ADVANCE ON CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Fifteen hundred Hottentot rebels are approaching the Cape border. A body of police have been despatched to the scene.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

A party of Hottentots has crossed the Orange River at Ramend's Drift but were repulsed by a detachment of Cape Police.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

An Extra Session.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

President Roosevelt in his message to the extra Session of Congress urges the ratification of the Commercial Treaty with Cuba.

THE FAR EAST.

Feeling in Japan.

STATEMENT BY JAPANESE PREMIER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Premier impressed upon a deputation from the anti-Russian League which waited on him the necessity for complete unity and solidarity of the people as regards the situation which was most critical.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Porte and the Powers.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN REPLY TO TURKEY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Austrian and Russian ambassadors yesterday handed to the Porte a reply to the Porte's answer mentioned on the 3rd and 4th inst. renewing the recommendations in regard to the latest reform scheme.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The betrothal is announced of the Princess of Albany to Prince Alexander of Teck.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

CASUALTIES AT KOTAIBI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

The General Officer commanding at Aden telegraphs that in destroying the Kotaibi village of Wakideh on the 9th instant the following casualties occurred:—1st Hampshires—No. 5880, Private Shergold, seriously wounded; No. 4099, Lance-Sergeant Street, No. 4090, Private Bromley, No. 5498, Private Treadwell, wounded severely; No. 3763, Private Nutban, No. 4940, Private Molyneux, No. 3517, Lance-Corporal Dewey, No. 4959, Corporal Hill, and No. 5815, Private Trigg, wounded slightly. One sepoy of the 23rd Bombay Rifles (123rd Outram's Rifles) was also wounded slightly.

The eldest son of the Kotaibi Shaikh and the Shaikhs of Wakideh were among the killed on the enemy's side.

THE SAUGOR LIGHT-HOUSE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

A sum of Rs. 1,300 has been sanctioned for the thorough overhaul of the machinery of the Saugor light-house which is in a shaky condition, although the light itself is excellent.

TROUBLESOME HILL-MEN.

Owing to the trouble they have given and the complaints received the Duffla Hill-men visiting British territory in Assam will, in future, be required to give up their arms to the military outpost. The arms will be returned to them when they go back to the Hills.

THE ASSAM EXCISE SYSTEM.

The Government of India have declined to publish any of the correspondence on the Assam excise system until a definite decision has been arrived at and approved by the Secretary of State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The move of the depot of the 102nd Grenadiers from Poona to Aden has been sanctioned.

Major Strachey, 11th Rajputs, has been appointed Comptroller of the Viceregal Household.

2nd-Lieutenant Hutchinson, 43rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Army candidate, has been posted to Bombay, and 2nd-Lieutenant Haughton, 1st Warwick, to Madras.

Major Crommeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers, reverts to the Army on completion of his tour of service with the Imperial Service troops.

Captain Badcock, 7th Lancers, has been appointed to the Remount Department.

It is notified that officers and non-commissioned officers attending the classes of instruction at the School of Musketry will not ordinarily be considered qualified for certificates unless they attain first class standard in firing classification practices of table "B," Musketry Regulations.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Jhind

LORD CURZON AND THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGRUR, NOVEMBER 11.

H. E. the Viceroy yesterday visited the State of Jhind.

A State banquet was held in the evening. The four principal Sirdars of the State arrived after dinner, of whom the senior member, on behalf of the Raja, who was indisposed, in proposing the Viceroy's health, read the following address:—Gentlemen,—I am commissioned by his Highness to propose the health of his noble and illustrious guest, his Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston. It is an extreme disappointment to his Highness that he has been prevented from discharging this duty himself, and I am to request that your Excellency will kindly excuse him. This is the first time that the Jhind Durbar has been honoured by a visit from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and this day will ever be remembered in the annals of this State. Since the Phulkian Misl first entered into relations with the British Crown the devotion of the Chiefs has been consistent and whole-hearted, and his Excellency has given fresh strength to their loyalty by his present visit. The pride and happiness of his Highness and his subjects would have been complete had her Excellency been able to visit Sangrur. His Highness is aware of the sacrifice made by his Excellency in coming here at so much inconvenience to himself. This has made the honour all the greater and is only another proof of the personal interest taken by his Excellency in the ruling Chiefs of India and his strong sympathy with their concerns.

In responding to the toast of his health his Excellency the Viceroy said:—Gentlemen,—I am sure that we are all very sorry at the enforced absence of his Highness the Raja this evening and still more at the cause of it. (Cheers.) His speech, however, has been delivered on his behalf by the senior member of the Council, and through him I desire to thank his Highness the Raja for the friendly and complimentary terms in which he has proposed my health. The Raja is the last of the three Phulkian Chiefs whom it has been my privilege to visit on the present occasion, and it is an additional pleasure to me to know, as he pointed out in his remarks, that I am the first Viceroy who has ever been to Jhind. The Phulkian States through all the vicissitudes of the past hundred years have been strong outworks of the British dominion and their contingents or forces have fought on our side in many wars. (Cheers.) Anyone who remembers the splendid show that was made at Delhi in January last by the Imperial Service Contingents from these States will not need to be told that there has been no diminution either in the loyalty or in the martial spirit of their people. (Cheers) His Highness was invested with powers some five years ago, and I should like to have told him to his face how glad I am to learn that he is taking an increasing interest in public affairs. If he will look into matters personally and concern himself not with one thing or another but with all things that affect his State and his people then his natural abilities and his keen sense of justice will enable him in a very short time to become a power in the State as well as its official head. (Cheers.) The financial position of the State is sound, the investment of its surplus funds a few years ago at the instance of the Punjab Government in the Jhind-Maler Kotla railway is turning out an excellent bargain for the State, and a career of prosperity and progress ought to lie before it. In this future I should like his Highness to deserve and to win his full share of the credit (Cheers.) There is one matter in which I desire to bespeak his Highness' interest, and which indeed equally concerns all the three States in the Phulkian group. I speak of the Khalsa College at Amritsar. I visited the College some years ago, and was distressed to find that it is languishing somewhat from the divided counsels of the Sikh leaders and committees. In the meantime while these disputes are going on time is slipping away, the College remains unfinished and is hampered in its working, and the opportunities afforded to the Sikhs of a free access to the advantages of a modern education are sacrificed. This is not as it should be. All the Sikh Chiefs and leaders, in fact the entire Khalsa, should join together to support this excellent institution with one heart and mind and voice. (Applause.) The Raja of Nabha has lately given a lead in this respect, and I hope that the remaining Sikh States or durbars and the principal men of the Sikh community at large will combine by annual subscriptions and by an attitude of warm interest to remove this cloud that rests both upon the fortunes of the College and upon the future prospects of the Sikh race. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of our host the Raja of Jhind, and to express our particular thanks for the arrangments that he has made for our accommodation in what is without exception the finest camp that I have seen since I have been in India. (Cheers.)

SIR H. WINTERBOTHAM'S RETIREMENT.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

The Honourable Sir Henry Winterbotham, who retired from the service on Monday last, left for Paumben en route to Colombo and home yesterday. There was a large gathering, including Lord and Lady Ampthill, at the station to bid Sir Henry farewell. A salute of 15 guns was fired this morning.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COLOMBIA SEEKING GERMAN PROTECTION.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 10th November, says that the United States is refusing to permit Colombia to send troops to the Isthmus of Panama. It is reported that Colombia contemplates seeking German suzerainty

BREACHES ON THE MADRAS LINE.

MAIL TRAINS ESCAPE.

PASSENGERS DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 11.

The mail train from Madras to Bangalore escaped a serious accident about four o'clock this morning Just before leaving Malur station this side of Jollarpett a gang maistry reported to the Station Master that the line was under water at the 194th mile. The driver was advised, however, to proceed with caution to Whitefield, which was the next station. He found the line washed away and returned to Malur. A relief train left Bangalore at 8-20 a.m. conveying the district Engineer and the District Traffic Superintendent and the Permanent Way Inspector.

The passenger train to Madras proceeded as far as Whitefield and returned. The passengers from Madras were detained on the Madras side of the breach and had not been transhipped up to noon.

The weather continues to be abnormally heavy.

LATER.

The passenger train that left Bangalore for Madras at 6-30 this morning was obliged to return from Whitefield station at 1 p. m. The mail train from Madras returned to Jollarpett junction, the transhipment of passengers being impossible owing to the length of the washaway. A ballast train left Bangalore at 3 p. m. to repair the line. All trains towards Madras have been cancelled. The breach is described as impossible to cope with just now.

The railway line between Dodballapur and Makli-drug stations on the Bangalore-Guntakal section of the Southern Mahratta Railway has been blocked all day by the subsidence of the cutting of huge boulders thrown across the line which will take considerable time to remove, and the mail due from Bombay at 8 this morning was not in at 8 to-night. Mails and passengers are to be transhipped.

Yesterday's rainfall gauged 5 inches and as much fell again to-day.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

Another breach has occurred on the Madras railway near Bowringpet, Bangalore, and the mail train was detained. The North-West line breach has not yet been repaired and Bombay passengers had again to be transhipped at Radapalli.

THE RECENT BURGLARY AT AKOT.

ARREST OF A WOMAN-THIEF.

POONA, NOVEMBER 11.

The City Police on the 9th instant arrested a Rohilla woman, named Vezioba, and recovered from her silk cloth valued at Rs. 175, which is a portion of the burglary committed at Akot in Berar on the 18th ultimo, in a shop of one Umadsing and Parsharamsing, when silk cloth valued at Rs. 400 was carried away. The Police suspected this woman and kept an eye on her and sent a descriptive roll to different places with the result that they were recently informed of the burglary at Akot. A constable from that place arrived here with the information that the woman and another Rohilla man were implicated in the crime. The latter has disappeared and no trace has been discovered of him. The woman is taken in custody, and the property recovered will be sent to Akot in due course.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

In regard to Lord Ampthill's forthcoming tour it has been arranged that addresses will be received at Nellore Bezvada, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Ellore, and Cocanada.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

JAPANESE THREAT.

London, October 24th.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Tien Tsin states that Japan has notified China that, if Russia does not evacuate Manchuria, Japan will likewise take Chinese territory.

London, October 25th.—The British and Japanese Ministers at Seoul are urging Corea to open Yungampho as a treaty port, and to include with it the Russian concession. They point out that by this course Corea may overcome the dilemma in which she placed herself when she granted Russia an exclusive concession in a non-treaty port.

The Corean Foreign Minister is favourable to the Anglo-Japanese proposal, but the King locks himself up in his palace, and consults a fortune-teller in every emergency.

HIGH RAILWAY SPEED.

128 MILES AN HOUR.

London, October 24th.—Siemen's electric car on the Marienfeld-Zossen railway, in Prussia, has attained a speed of 128 miles an hour.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY NEW TIME TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The authorities of the above Railway have made considerable alterations in the timings of their trains since the 1st instant, but I most respectfully beg leave to say that before carrying out the new arrangements they have not taken into consideration the hardships of the travelling public of the whole of Surat District. The change has put merchants, traders, cultivators, &c., to great inconvenience. Important places where there are law courts, cotton, grain, and fuel markets, ginning and pressing factories, and towns inhabited by wealthy people have been deprived of the comfort of fast passenger trains which they had hitherto enjoyed. The convenience of the travelling public should have been first consulted. It is to be regretted that stations like Billimora, Pardi, Sachin, Sayan, and Kim are overlooked, and I, therefore, beg to suggest that a Special Inquiry Officer be sent to all stations between Bulsar and Ankleswar, making full inquiries as to inconvenient train hours there and what neighbouring towns and villages have been suffering thereby. A few years ago these used to run local trains between Baroda and Bulsar at convenient hours. Then there was no complaint whatever, and the passenger traffic worked smoothly. One instance of the present awkward train timing:—A local train starts from Surat at 4-35 in the early morning, another passenger train follows her within two hours and a half (leaving Surat at 7-30 a.m.), and thereafter no other down train leaves Surat during a long interval of sixteen hours for passengers proceeding to stations between Surat and Ankleswar, because the third train touching those stations leaves Surat at 10-50 in the midnight. I trust the Traffic Manager will take the matter up.—Yours, &c.,

VIATOR.

SAYAN, Nov. 10.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 9.

For weeks past Simla has been speculating as to whether it would be able to finish up the season by travelling by train to Kalka. Rumours have been many and contradictory. Mrs. A. had it on what she considered unimpeachable authority that only tongas would be available this month. Miss B. "knew as a fact" that the railway would be opened on 6th. Mr. C. thought the Company would wait until the spring, so as to draw interest out of capital during the dead season. The day before yesterday the long-looked-for posters made their appearance upon the Mall, and the station learnt definitely that they might begin to book passengers at once. To-day regular passenger trains begin to run. Every place in the first one to leave is already booked, and people are still making their way to the ticket office, to endeavour to escape the chilly discomfort of five-o'clock-in-the-morning starts by tonga.

8-20 a.m. is the time for the train's departure from Simla. Kalka is reached at 4-36 in the afternoon, just in time for tea and a tub before the mail leaves for Calcutta. This allows a margin for the detentions, always liable on a newly-built line, and especially so in case of the Simla Railway which has so many special difficulties to contend with. The up-train is to leave Kalka daily at 8-30 a.m., arriving at Simla at 4-35 p. m. The fares range from thirteen rupees, first class, to three rupees, third; but are to be raised, later on, when regular stations have been built. Half way down the hill is a comfortable restaurant, run by Messrs. Kellner and Company, where the train stops half an hour for tiffin.

A Simla rickshaw or a pony carries one down the Mall, past the Public Works Secretariat, to the cart road. One alights at a queer rambling old building which was once Dovedell Chambers, and is now the office of the new railway. A graded path through pine trees leads to the station, some thirty feet lower. Here is a corrugated iron goods shed, a ticket office, and the makings of a railway station in the rough. The permanent terminus is being built a little further up the cart road, but is not yet completed.

A quaint little train, set low upon the rails, is drawn up at the platform, the engine is a stalwart replica of the locomotives which have done so well on the Darjeeling Railway. A crowd of laughing hill-men gaze down upon the platform from the hill side above, like children in front of the conjurer, half delighted and half afraid at this new magic of the Saheb.

The start is smooth and easy. The train climbs down-hill from the very beginning. The first quarter of a mile is along a winding ledge in the hill side below the Foreign Office. Inverarm hill tunnel is then reached, the electric light springing up in the lanterns, as the train enters. Emerged on the far side, one finds oneself to the north of the Silma ridge already far below Viceregal Lodge which here dominates the rocky, forest clad slopes. Another tunnel, and Summer Hill is reached and left behind, and the track curves southward between Jutogh and Boileauganj. Here the cuttings are deep. The retaining walls built in one place to arch completely over the line to shelter it from possible slips. To the right, as one rounds the western corner of Prospect Hill is a lovely view into the wooded gorge below. To the left one looks up to the fakir's hut perched high above.

A bare sunny slope, then two more curving tunnels, and the train reaches the Taradevi Gap. Here one finds oneself traversing one of the numerous double arched viaducts, which look cobweblike from the cart road. One discovers that it is broad and solid on the top, with a space on either side of the line, wide enough to walk upon. One feels reassured on the subject of its stability.

Beyond the Gap is the long Taradevi tunnel where tiny garnets have been found. Further on, as the train winds downwards, is a hundred and eighty-foot cutting, one of the marvels of the line. To the right the rocks tower to giddy height. To the left one looks into the sheer depths below. The precipice, which had to be negotiated by the engineers, in this place, was so steep that men were let down by ropes from above to commence the excavation. The shelf is now broad enough to satisfy the most timid of nerves.

A forest afterwards closes round the train, the cool, tree-shaded recesses affording pleasant contrast to the bare, sun-baked rocks that have been left behind.

Mile follows mile, yet the scenery loses little of its grandeur. Tunnels alternate with cuttings, and cuttings with bare hill-side and forest, throughout the entire distance to Kalka where the little railway enters the plains.

These plains are spread out like a map below one during the latter part of the journey. Shortly before reaching Kalka one has a series of splendid views of them, the train climbing in and out of curving tunnels, in its almost spiral descent down the wall-like face of the outer Himalayas. In one place one looks down upon five sections of the railway, like steps one above the other. The connections between these steps are hidden in the bowels of he mountain, and how the train twists itself from one to the next is a mystery that the passenger is not well placed for observing. It is sufficient for him that he is spared the discomfort of reversing stations and that the views between the tunnels are superb.

He emerges eventually in the prosaic railway station of Kalka, rejoicing, if he is a plains-man, at being back at the level to which he belongs, but feeling as if he had discarded the magic mantle of the Arabian.

The Simla railway differs from that of Darjeeling both in its broader gauge and in the extensive tunnels and cuttings that have been resorted to in order to reduce friction on the curves. This all makes for ease and safety in running, but the management have wisely decided to allow the trains to proceed at only a very slow pace at first. About ten miles an hour is the fastest permitted. At this, derailment is a matter of insignificance so far as safety is concerned. In the earlier trial runs, before the rails had been completely ballasted, it was a not uncommon occurrence for the front wheels of the engine to run off the line. The result was merely to bring the train to an immediate standstill, the vacuum brakes coming at once into operation. Accident of this kind is now more unlikely. In the event of its occurring, the passenger has the satisfaction of knowing that the worst which can happen to him is to be delayed while the engine is being lifted by screw jacks back on to the rails. For the train to leave the track as a whole is practically impossible.

The cost of building the line has been heavy on account of the nature of the rocks that have been encountered, but the traffic promises so well that the financial prospects of the undertaking are not discouraging. Simla and its environs contain between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants, all largely migratory and requiring to be supplied from the plains with coal, grain, stores, and fodder. There is a large traffic downwards in potatoes and timber from the Simla hills which the railway may reasonably hope to capture. The demand for local and compressed hay is so considerable that the management could very profitably start depots of its own for these articles, bringing them up from the plains in quantity, when the passenger traffic is slack, and storing them at other seasons for gradual sale. In any case there is enormous room for enterprise, and the company can look forward cheerfully to the future, in spite of the million sterling the undertaking has cost. For the Government of India which is now no longer, for the greater portion of each year, fifty-eight miles from the nearest railway station, the Simla Railway means increased efficiency of value that can hardly be stated in figures.

MR SCOTT DICKSON, the new Lord-Advocate, had an unusual experience last Session, after sending up a verbal message to the Press Gallery, desiring to see a reporter of a certain Scottish newspaper. The reporter was informed that a man named Dickson wanted to see him. Thinking that this Dickson must be an impecunious borrower in wait at the bottom of the gallery stairs, the reporter sent back word that he was very busy and would be engaged all the evening. When the reply came, Mr. Scott Dickson did not think that the Solicitor-General for Scotland had been treated over-well!

THE JOURNAL OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE latest number of "The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society" has many papers of very considerable living interest in its table of contents. It deals with insect life in India, with the birds of Travancore and other districts, with the malicious anopheles mosquito, with the Gaur and the Gayal, with certain trees and shrubs, with batrachians, and gives some interesting details of "kills" by carnivorous animals, besides "Miscellaneous Notes" recording some late singular experiences of observant sportsmen. The illustrations, up to the usual excellent standard, are, we note, increasing in number. The Spot-Bill Duck makes a handsome coloured frontispiece, coloured too is the plate giving thirty-five beautiful Indian moths, the delicacy of the plumage being perfectly retained. The insects are illustrated so are the Gaur and the Gayal with various heads and horns, the anopheles has many plates to itself and its magnified parts, so have despised Indian mushrooms. The picture belonging to the Travancore birds will come with Part II of that paper in the next Journal.

The first article on "Insect Life and How to Study It," is by Mr. E. P. Stebbing who shows what an immense part insects play in the economy of the world and of India in a special manner. While proving that the subject is attractive and will repay close observation, Mr. Stebbing lets the reader know that as insects form the largest division of the animals of the world, it is practically impossible for us to make acquaintance with all the species that exist. It was Huxley, who made the apparently wild scientific statement that the produce of a single Aphis, the rose-enemy, would in the short course of ten generations, supposing all the green insects survived, "contain more ponderable substance than 500 millions of stout men, that is, more than the whole population of China." That being granted, in a few years they would, following the destructive path that nature has marked out for them, leave no plant food for other animals except of those kinds they do not care to eat. Man would be cleared off the earth by their depredations, too, says Mr. Stebbing but for the fact that the Aphis is only one of many which are opposed to one-another in sufficient measure to ensure mutual consideration. The rate at which insects may multiply can be calculated from the capacity of the maddening house-fly, one of which may have in a season the respectable number of 25,000,000 descendants. Let no novice in the study of insects be disheartened by the minute details of their lives which must be followed with patience and exactitude, and in the most apparently unlikely places, for the pursuit is full of interest, and Mr Stebbing's papers lead by the well-known sign-posts of familiar insects through pleasant roads into Nature's insect-strongholds. Sir G. F. Hampson's supplementary paper on "The Moths of India" adds to the lists of the Endotri-Chinæ, the Pyralinæ, the genus Lamacha, the Hydrocampinæ, the Scopariane, the Pyraustinæ, the genus Cybolomia, Cornifrons and Teratausta with scientific detailed description. Mr. Young, the Entomological Hon. Secretary to the Society, has a much-needed paper on "The Classification of the Lepidoptera Papilionina," in which he urges the necessity for carefully grouping the genera and families of the Indian section of these insects. He tabulates them, giving schemes of the principal genera, in family-tree fashion, with their characteristics and points of resemblance. The Anopheles receives considerable attention, that of Ceylon is written on by Major N. Manders, that of Karwar by H. Cogill, Surgeon at Sholapur. Both papers describe minutely the manners and habitats of this mosquito, and follow it from the egg through all its stages to its grave in the test-tube.

Mr. G. A. Gammie discourses on "The Trees and Shrubs of the Lonavla and Karla Groves," five of which were examined. The local vernacular names as well as the botanical are given of all the shrubs and trees observed. Mr. Gammie says of these woods that they teem with absorbing lessons to a field botanist and they furnish an endless series of botanical problems. He does not believe in the tradition that the Deccan was once covered by forests of which these sacred groves are but the remnants. The climate and soil of the region must, he thinks, have been vastly different in former times if forests did abound in the district. Yet we have heard the story that a trustful administrator, with immense belief in the altruistic and economical spirit of the people, gave them over charge of the forests, certain that once their own property they would preserve them carefully. The result disappointed him, for in a year naught remained but the groves that still exist guarded by the Forest Department from further destruction This is the tradition but it may not be true. "The Birds of Travancore" are being studied and written about by Messrs. H. S. Ferguson and T. F. Bourdillon who are dividing the province into four divisions and describing the bird-life therein, the Jungle Crow beginning a list in Part I of thirty-five birds; more papers will follow. Many varieties of Duck and Teal are classified in another article by Mr. C. M. Inglis, the seventh instalment of whose contributions is in this number. Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker gives his experiences with the Gaur and the Gayal during the thirteen years he has been trying either to prove their identity or to establish the theory that they are distinct individuals. The result is a most interesting paper which all sportsmen who have been or will be lucky enough to shoot the animals in Assam, North Cachar, or Chittagong, or any other picturesque spot where they abound will welcome. This article is illustrated with heads of different degrees of horn development. We are glad to observe that early next year—now close at hand—a series on "Indian Snakes" by Captain F. Wall, I. M. S, will appear in the Journal with coloured illustrations. Later on it is hoped that a series on the "Common Butterflies of India," also with coloured plates, will find a place, as well as another on the "Orchids of Western India" with coloured illustrations. The Journal, already sufficiently interesting and attractive, will, we should think, through these additions in such varied directions, attract an ever widening circle of readers. It is a publication that chronicles facts in regard to the fauna and flora of India, inexhaustible fountains of absorbing interest in which if the observer once turns his attention to them seriously he will find unceasing occupation for his leisure. If Anglo-Indians, instead of railing at the climate and their hard work, would look round them when fate—either in guise of a holiday or of Government orders—takes them into what first seems the dry and arid jungle, they would find Nature at hand with myriads of subjects worthy of their closest study. Their moments of leisure would prove doubly valuable, and they could fill their diaries with records of the doings of the wild things that people the jungle. These items would be important links in the chain of natural history that interests every one who has once taken up the study seriously. Those who go out into the mofussil either to kill or to preserve might intelligently jot down what they see for the benefit of others. The paper on "Kills" by Mr. W. A. Wallinger in this volume of the Journal is a fine example of what can be done in this direction to inform and interest. The "Miscellaneous Notes" are other items that will be read with pleasure. There is no reason why these should not expand ad infinitum if those who are lucky enough to come through unusual experiences sent them to the Editor for insertion.

MR. CARNEGIE has scored a "record," as he has received the freedom of three Irish cities in three consecutive days. Few "aliens" have been made Irish freemen. Mr. Gladstone was a freeman of Dublin, and in later years Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, inscribed his name on the same roll, on which the signature of General Grant also appears. Mr. Carnegie has as his fellow freemen in Ireland, Lord Roberts in Waterford and Mr. Kruger in Limerick, but owing to certain international difficulties Mr. Kruger has not been able to sign the freeman's roll of Garryowen.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE SOCIETY OF OIL PAINTERS.

A SARASATE CONCERT.

"THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC."

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

THE "Society of Oil Painters" have this week opened their exhibition in the gallery of the Institute in Piccadilly. The walls are covered, and the rooms are large, and the character of the exhibition is much what it might be in any season of the last fifty. It is not easy to say whether inferior work in the fashion or inferior work out of the fashion be the less attractive; the Society of Oil Painters are out of the fashion by so great a majority that the exceptions—exceptions of manner and, still more striking, of merit—are nearly overwhelmed. The 'demode' landscape is hard and violent, and its lack of style is, as it were, naked and exposed to the elements and to unkindness; whereas work not very much better, but more in the movement, is protected and veiled by a modish fazziness or gloom. This exposure makes a hard and dreary exposition. The walls are full of violence and strife, without spirit. There is no withdrawal into insignificant mystery, but there is, on the contrary, an outfacing of the world with explicit but unhandsome paint. Some of the landscapes are quite conspicuously removed from any participation in art as the student understands it. There might be no Continent, no eighteenth century, no Norwich. But for the fact that before the pre-Raphaelites there was some exceedingly dowdy work of this kind done in England, one would incline to charge the pre-Raphaelite movement—disdainful and ignorant as it was of technical beauty even while it fostered so close a kind of workmanship in imitation of natural fact—with the whole body of offences of the "school" of English oil-painting as it stood independent of France and of the past. There is a bygone custome observed too in this gallery—the custom of the humorous or ingenious or sentimental catalogue. We have 'The Little Mother,' "Poor Asinorum." Me and my Dollies, A One-sided Argument, Not wisely but Too Well, The cup that Cheers, and so forth. Long ago, when the case of art releasing itself from literature was first defined in France—for even there the distinction needed to be made—an amazed French critic found it more amusing to read an English catalogue than to look at the pictures. Amid these works in unsoothing oil are some dozen of another and a better kind. Mr. Lavery has a large but not very spirited picture—Summer—of sea as seen from a height, with its tracts of blue and violet. A woman sits in the sunlight with her face in slighted shadow such as this artist has often made more beautiful and fresh than this. Only in a passage of white chalk cliffs, in sidelong sunshine and very bright shade, is there any intelligible beauty in this outspread scene of light. Mr. D. Y. Cameron has a brown interior, Saint Garvais the perspective of a massive Gothic aisle, with the windows and chapels just out of sight, but streams of light flowing from the bays; also A Norman Castle, a simply coloured, almost monochromatic landscape, lying under the towers that rise against a white atmospheric sky; the ancient fortress has only a little of the mystery and secrecy which Mr. Cameron knows how to close up within a mere dwelling-house.

Miss Hilda Montalba's "Orchard in the Mountains" is a delicate study of grass and trees in white sunshine under a dark sky; realistic rather than pictorial, but charming in execution. It is sunshine, by the way, that a great number of the less distinguished exhibitors have succeeded in representing; but seeing it done with so little love of the picture and so little beauty or mystery of light, one is tempted to ask whether it is worth while. Yet it is not done without a certain skill, and perhaps it is done out of a love of nature without which no love of the picture would avail. It is possible, with it, to have a very ugly picture, nevertheless; but without it the Victorian landscape is ugly almost beyond invective. By the way, it is hardly true to say that the Victorian landscape has no reference to the past, for it shows respect to one school of landscape, and one only—the later Dutch. Miss Fortescue Brickdale continues her allegory, painted in the manner of genre—interior with costumes. In the present example her fine colour fails her, but not her invention; imagination it is not. Mr. Leslie Thomson has an immensely tall sky, a low passage of sea and sand, and some soft little nude figures bathing in the midst. Like Mr. Lavery he calls his picture "Summer," and like him he hardly attains luminosity or air. Nor, indeed, does Mr. Moffat Lindner in his "Estuary." Mr. George Wetherbee has both in Dawn at the Gate and The Golden Hour. Mr. Fahey has a rather hard delicacy, not without charm, in his olives and cultivated land, "Sketch near Hyeres, and Mr. Tom Brown has a Japanese beauty of tone and colour in his Spanish Shepherd. The Little Swineherd of Mr. Jacomb Hood shows very good painting, and good light; and in Czarny's Exercise, an interior, Mr. H. M. Livens gives a kind of sombre brilliance to some details of a low-toned, blackish interior. But for ability M. Garrido is the little master of the whole gallery by this Cloudless Horizon. This humorous-sentimental title describes a plain child eating with too many cakes in a dish before her. The light on her hair is admirable; more admirable still the group of flowers, some of which the beautiful light outlines, and through some of which it shows in lovely translucence. Among the other painters whose work distinguishes itself in this indifferent exhibition are Mr. Aumonier, Mr. George Joy, Mr. Maltan Fisher, Mr. Bright Morris, Mr. Harold Waite, Mr. Nicole, Mr. Alfred Withers, Miss Dow, and Mr Charles Sims, who is buoyant, and paints a pleasant white in bright shadow, in his "Sunshine and Wind."

Sarasate is one who so seldom in these days appears in London that his concert of Tuesday afternoon at the St. James's Hall was a genuinely important event. In combination with Mme. Bertha Marx, he attracted a very enthusiastic and a very numerous audience. Certainly, one does not wonder that such should have been the case, because despite all the academic praise which has been given to other violin-players who have deliberately made efforts to attract the academic school, Sarasate has always remained superior to every influence, and has relied entirely upon his own peculiar and definite genius for his enormous and very artistic success in life. Herr Joachim, for example, whose triumphant career as a violinist has been patronised and encouraged by many a great man, has certainly had more than his own art to rely upon in the general account of his lifelong success. Sarasate has (in Dean Swift's phrase) "shouldered his way through the world," simply because he isolated himself as a great interpreter of the greatest music. The late W. E. Henley once wrote a most remarkable article about Sarasate's bowing; he described the mere drawing down of the bow against the strings of the violin as comparable only to a bon-ycomb dropping honey; and yesterday afternoon Henley's phrase seemed most appropriate in Sarasate's playing of of Bach's most famous solo for the violin, that exemplary composition selected from the "Violin Solo Sonatas," with which every musician is acquainted. Here he was at his very best; he showed how tremendously vital Bach was in these apparently unsentimental works. It seems to us that the great mistake which is made about John Sebastian Bach is that he wrote, ju for the sake of art, a series of great classical and well-ordered works. Nothing could be more irrational from any serious critical point of view. Bach, gifted beyond all other musicians (save possibly Wagner) with a technical sense of his art, undoubtedly desired that every bar, of composing should be publicly delivered to the world. The circumstances of life were against him; and the result was that he left behind him his vast treasure, of art just to those who would take the trouble to interpret them at their occasional pleasure. Here at all events was Sarasate giving us Bach, as he once must have dreamed of the possibility of interpretation, when he wrote such works as this. The tone and beauty of Sarasate's playing, throughout the whole concert, were extremely wonderful, and his strength combined with sentiment may be said never to have been

other than in exactly just proportion; his strength never overstops his sentiment, and his sentiment never exceeds his strength.

On Saturday night Mr. George Edwardes provided at the Lyric theatre a "Romantic Light Opera," entitled "The Duchess of Danzio," founded upon "Madame Sans-Gene, the libretto by Mr. Henry Hamilton, the music by Mr. Ivan Caryll. The central figures were, of course, Napoleon and Le Sans-Gene herself. It always seems to us something of a pity that Napoleon is so often treated as a stage figure. The upshot is that if you find a man with a little making-up and a lock of hair that can be twisted down the forehead, with a sentiment of silent meditation occurring at intervals, and with a habit of joining his hands behind his back, you begin to persuade yourself that here is a Napoleonic possibility. People will think of Napoleon's victories in military life; they never remember him as the modern Justinian, as the author of the "Code Napoleon." Let this be stated to represent a sort of outstanding attitude towards a work which contains many charming moments, which is mounted with rare taste, and which is acted and sung admirably throughout. The work is entitled, then, "A Light Opera," and, as has been said, Napoleon is the central figure, unto whom is added the humours of La Sans-Gene. Therein Mr. Edwards has done well; for, with his inimitable instinct for the feeling of the public, he has felt that there is a very large public which demands (within certain limits, of course) a definite pictorial effect, and a soundness of scoring which are too often not to be found in what may, without offence, be described as a cheaper form of human entertainment. To travel from Beethoven's Choral Symphony at Birmingham to this "Romantic Light Opera" in London was to endure curiously contrasted experiences. But that is no earthly reason for intolerance. Here is an entertainment given upon lines of its own, a sort of union of the Sullivan-Gilbert idea with the more frivolous Offenbach idea, united with scenic effects (as has been hinted) of wonderful beauty, and with vital and vivacious artists to carry it all through. That strikes us as proving a policy which in the inception is perfectly intelligible, and which in the carrying out must sincerely be described as extremely intelligent. Therewith, it seems to us, that which Matthew Arnold used to describe as the Higher Criticism ceases to be influential; and one finds it necessary to discuss this score, this plot, this libretto on the ground of public enjoyment. The question put by those interested in the success of the work is obviously this: "Will it please the public?" And there is only one answer: "It will."

There is no doubt about this matter. For the public the work was made; and the success of that work is going to be made by the public. It would be utterly absurd to expound the plot in detail. The well-known play of "Madame Sant-Gene" has, however, been very cleverly—and by arrangement with M. Sardou"—put together into its present form. Miss Evie Greene, in the principal part showed the utmost cleverness of intention; she was unfortunately handicapped by a severe cold, whereby the finer notes of her voice became sadly warped. When this obvious drawback no longer exists, we have no doubt whatever that she will make of her role something quite exceptional in contemporary plays of the lighter kind. It would be as absurd to complain of her somewhat peculiar accent as it would be absurd to complain that on an English stage Napoleon is compelled to talk English. The music assigned to her—and one may therewith deal generally with the music of the piece—was prettily effective. Mr. Ivan Caryll has something of Sullivan in his musical ideals. He constructs his scores neatly and prettily. He has gaiety, and that spontaneous sense of fun in composition without which comic opera is a delusion and a snare. His dance, music, his little touches of pathos here and there, his refined orchestration, his undoubted humour, and his quickened sentiment of life, go all to prove him a musician worth considering; of course, his ambition and his accomplishment are not to be discussed as a comparative matter in connection with the great giants of music. Mr. Carol sets out to please, and there is no doubt that he pleases very effectively. We have spoken of Miss Evie Greene; Mr. Courtice Pounder, as Papillon next claims attention. He is active and as entertaining as ever. He makes his points, it is true, a little emphatically and usually with that peculiar facial effect of his which may be described as being across betwixt a smile and a grimace. But his arduous industry never gives the impression of superfluousness; he works with a right good will, and on Saturday he sang very well indeed. Mr. Denis O'Sullivan in the part of Sergeant Lefebvre was capital in every [way]; his singing was artistic, his comicality and at times [pathetic]; he has a true Irish versatility. Mr. Lawrence Rea looked well and sang well in the part of the Vicomte de Bethune. Mr. Holbrook Blinn's Napoleon was conventionally in the picture. Miss Claire Greet was quite charming as Lesette, the little maid to Miss Evie Greene, whose name appears twice on the programme, under four different disguises; and the many singers who completed a very long programme were all adequate. It should be added that there was a very original and amusing though all too brief, "bandbox dance," based on lines which were very reminiscent of the Gilbert and Sullivan epoch.

A FIND IN KULU.

SAPPHIRE OR BERYL.

A trader who has just come down from Zanskar, writes the Kulu correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," says that the passes are free from snow, what fell earlier in the month, having apparently all melted; this trader also brings a story of a fresh find of sapphires, his version being to the effect that two marches beyond Zanskar there is a small lake, surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, and that a Sahib, who had come with a permit from the Maharajah, had examined three cliffs with his glasses, and detected a large deposit of "neelum" or sapphire in the face of one of the cliffs, the said sapphires being only two feet long! and that two natives who had attempted to climb up to the sapphires, had lost their footing and were both killed, also that the Sahib was coming back in spring to drain the lake and make a path to the deposit.

That a find of some kind has really taken place, I had have little or no doubt. I happen to know who the Sahib in question is, and also that he has a mineral concession from the Maharajah, and in a letter I from him some months ago, he told me he intended to search for corundrum minerals in that direction during the past summer. Still the story has been greatly embellished, sapphires two feet long are as mythical as the philosopher's stone: one a quarter of that size would be a giant among corundrum gems; a deposit of that size is far more likely to turn out massive blue beryl of very poor water, as these large stones invariably are. Beryls run to a great size at times. The late Professor Dan, in his work on mineralogy, mentions an aquamarine in the possession of Don Pedro of Brazil, as large as a horse's head, but unfortunately clear on one side only, the other sides being opaque, and a Mining Engineer of my acquaintance told me he had seen an even larger specimen, found in Brazil some nine or ten years ago.

THE BOUNDARIES OF EXISTENCE.

(Concluded from page 4)

Such a contention must necessarily be left to the judgment of astronomers, nor is it certain that a final decision will be arrived at in the course, say, of the present century. Nor again is it clear, even to Dr. Wallace himself what precisely this central position would entail in the way of atmospheric and magnetic gravitation, or to what degree the planets occupying such a position would thereby become specially fitted to be the habitat of life. It appears probable that in the case of a planet of the precise bulk of the earth, the gravitational conditions are peculiarly suited to bring about the retention of gaseous elements essential to life, e.g., hydrogen. But now we must turn to the wonderful knowledge afforded by the spectroscope.

The results of spectrum analysis have apparently shown that hardly anywhere in the universe do there exist conditions rendering possible the existence of *life* analogous to our own. On the flaming masses of incandescent matter we term fixed stars those conditions are wholly absent; on the planets of our system some one essential condition at least, such as oxygen or moisture, seems invariably to be lacking. And now at last we thoroughly reach the point of this remarkable book—a book that could only have been written by one who was far more than a specialist in any given science.

THE HON. MR. JOHN TATE.

RETIREMENT ON PENSION.

After useful and profitable service extending over thirty-six years, the Hon. Mr. John Tate, M. Inst. C. E., a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, retires on pension from to-morrow—which, by a singular coincidence, happens to be the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birthday. The high position he has occupied as Deputy District Grand Master of Bombay has made him a popular member of the Masonic fraternity, while his high office as Secretary to Government during the last four years has made him well known throughout the Presidency.

Mr. Tate, who joined the service towards the end of December, 1867, served during the first two years as an Assistant Engineer in the Satara Irrigation Department, at Hyderabad in Sind, and at Larkhana. In August, 1870, he was promoted to the post of officiating Executive Engineer at the latter place; and in December of the same year was in charge of the office of Executive Engineer at the Sukkur Canals. Two years later we find him working as Executive Engineer in charge of the Begari Division, Sukkur, till May, 1876, in which month he acted as Executive Engineer of the Jacobabad Division in addition to his own duties. Mr. Tate went home on furlough from May, 1877, to November, 1878; and on return to this country assumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer of the Begari Division, acting for six months as Executive Engineer of the Jacobabad Division in addition to his own duties. In June, 1880, Mr. Tate was transferred to the Fuleli Division, and from August to September, 1880, was employed on special duty at the Kashmor Bund Works. He subsequently acted as Executive Engineer of the Eastern Nara Division in addition to his own duties in the Fuleli Division. For about six months in 1882-83 he was employed on survey duty at Sibi, and at three different periods up to June, 1885, he acted as Executive Engineer of the Hyderabad Canals in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer at Fuleli. On his return to this country from eight months' furlough to Europe in March, 1887, Mr. Tate was appointed Executive Engineer of the Hyderabad Canals, and till November of that year acted as Executive Engineer of the Eastern Nara Canals in addition to his own duties.

In June, 1889, Mr. Tate was transferred to Karachi, where he served with distinction in various capacities for a period of eight years. He was appointed Executive Engineer of the Karachi Canals, and for some months acted as Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, in addition to his own duties. For two months, August to September, 1890, he officiated as Superintending Engineer in Sind in addition to his own duties; and for about nine months in 1892-93 was employed on special duty in the Jamrao Canal Survey, and, subsequently, from October, 1893, to April, 1894, on the Nara Supply Channel Works. At various periods from April, 1894, to November, 1896, Mr. Tate officiated as Superintending Engineer of the Indus Left Bank Division, and was confirmed in the post in December, 1896. On his return to this country from a year's furlough to Europe, he was transferred to Bombay as Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division in July, 1898, and in March of the following year officiated as Chief Engineer. In April, 1899, he was promoted to the office of Superintending Engineer of the Central Division. From June to August, 1899, Mr. Tate was employed on special duty in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, and was on the 8th August, 1899, confirmed in the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, a post which he has held ever since with marked ability, and from which he now retires. On the abovementioned date Mr. Tate was also nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in which capacity he has continued to render valuable service.

Mr. Tate has been very popular as a member of the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, and for some time held the distinguished office of Deputy District Grand Master under the English Constitution. Lord Northcote, at a large assembly of Freemasons held in the Masonic Hall in September last to present to his Excellency a farewell address from the Masonic bodies, spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Tate His Excellency said: "Before I take leave, I have to allude to the fact which is of course unfortunate but well known to you all, and that is that my departure from Bombay precedes but by a very short time the final departure of our Deputy District Grand Master Bro. John Tate, and I am sure that, in losing him, Freemasonry will lose one of the most valuable props and supports which it has had for many years in this presidency. Your good wishes as well as my own will accompany Bro. Tate when he returns to his home, and we wish him every happiness and prosperity there."

Mr. Tate, as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Poona Volunteers, held a farewell parade of the men at the Volunteer head-quarters on the 9th inst. He wished the corps every success, and wished the officers and men good-bye.

THE DAMAGED CARGO FROM THE S. S. HILARIUS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, investigated a case in which Dr. W. Venis, Divisional Health Officer, No 2 Division, charged Mr. J. Nensey Mooraj, the purchaser of the damaged cargo of grain and seeds landed from the steam-ship Hilarius, with contravening the provisions of Section 372 of the Municipal Act, by keeping upon certain ground, belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, at Tank Bunder, a portion of the aforesaid cargo so as to be a nuisance. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Municipal Solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

Dr. Venis, in his evidence, said that a portion of the damaged cargo was still lying at Tank Bunder. He had visited the place frequently and found that the cargo was smelling most strongly. It was a sickening and far-reaching smell. The witness could feel its smell from the Adelphi Hotel that morning, as the and wind was blowing from that direction. He considered that the grain and seeds kept on the land was a nuisance. The witness undertook no responsibility of pointing to the accused a spot for its storage. He had received five or six complaints of the cargo being a nuisance. A very large quantity was still lying there and it covered about an acre of ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar the witness said the plot covered by the grain was near a Hindu burning ground. He was practically certain that the smell that reached the Adelphi Hotel came from the grain. A good number of men had been employed there in spreading the grain. Some of the stuff had been removed.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in his evidence said that he had an occasion, of late, to complain of the serious nuisance created by the smell. Early in September last he went to Tank Bunder where he saw a large quantity of grain spread out at the Bunder. It was then emitting an offensive smell. It was abominable and nauseating. Later on, in October, the witness wrote to the Health Officer. By that time and a couple of weeks before that the smell penetrated into Matarpacady, upwards of a mile from the place. He was certain that it was the same smell which could not be forgotten if smelt. He had to close his windows while taking his meals on account of the stink. He had a mind to take an action against the Municipality if the latter had failed to institute any proceedings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said it was a distinguishable smell and quite different from the smell of the Bombay drains. The closing of windows kept the smell out to some extent.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, held that there was no doubt that the cargo of damaged grain and seeds lying at the Bunder was a nuisance. The accused, as occupier of the land, had allowed the grain and seeds to remain there, and consequently it emitted very foul smell, and had become a serious nuisance not only to the people living near the place but to those living very far from it. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. James Mac Donald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachaoji, Mr. Munmohondas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar, Mr. S. D Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

BENE-ISRAEL BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation from the Trustees of the Bene-Israel burial ground at Mount Road, praying for the grant of an additional piece of land for burial purposes in return for the piece of land given by them to the Municipality in 1882 from their Grant Road burial ground. The Trustees had also forwarded copy of the agreement made in May, 1882, between Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant and the Bene-Israel community.

The Commissioner in reporting on the above matter stated:—The Trustees' statement that the Municipality took up a portion of their old burial ground at Grant Road for the improvement of the road and the North-look Garden and that they have not been given the land in its vicinity as promised, is correct. The community has, however, been provided with a new burial ground, the area of which is 7,000 square yards, whereas the area taken up by the Municipality at Grant Road was about 800 square yards. The present burial ground will last for a long time, and there is no need of any additional ground being given at present."

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to inform the applicants in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division in his report on the Bombay water supply for the month of October stated:—The sample of Tulsi water taken from the Tulsi lake was of slightly better quality than that found in the preceding month; the sample taken from the outlet tower was of very markedly better quality than that found in the preceding month; but the sample taken from the receiving well at Malabar Hill showed no such improvement. This water had a deeper yellow colour than was present in the sample taken in September, the determinations for both the free and the albuminoid ammonia were considerably higher, and the water contained a large quantity of decomposing algæ and vegetable debris. The filtered Tulsi water was clear and bright, but the determination for the albuminoid ammonia was considerably higher than in the preceding month. The samples of water from the Vehar lake and from the inlet channel to the Bhandarwada reservoirs contained considerably more albuminoid ammonia than in the preceding month. The filtered Vehar water was of very good quality. The Tansa water was of good quality. There was an increase of over 160 colonies per c.c. in the unfiltered Tulsi water, as compared with the numbers found in September. There was a small increase in the numbers of colonies found in the unfiltered Vehar water. In the Tansa water, on the other hand, there was a small decrease in the number of colonies found. The increases in the number of colonies in the Tulsi and Vehar waters were not caused by the entry of sewage or other bacteria from outside, but were due to an increase in the numbers of the ordinary bacteria found in these waters."

The report was recorded.

BOMANJI LANE.

Consideration was given to a petition to the Corporation from Mr. Jehanghirjee Bomanji Mistry and twenty five others, residents of Bomanji Lane, Fort complaining of the danger arising from houses declared U. H. H. in the lane, which, having been left utterly neglected in their insanitary condition by their owners, have become habitations for a large number of rats, etc. which are likely to spread infection in other houses of the lane,

The Commissioner in reporting on the above subject stated:—Out of five houses declared unfit for human habitation in Bomanjee Lane, four are at present lying vacant. The Executive Engineer reports that these are capable of improvement and cannot, therefore be caused to be demolished. A considerable quantity of dust and debris has collected in the houses but the Health Officer reports that the nuisance is not a very serious one. Bomanjee Lane is included in the improvement scheme of Fort North, about which I have at the instance of the Corporation made a representation to the Improvement Trust. I do not, therefore, think that it is advisable to press action either for the improvement of the houses or for their demolition."

It was resolved to inform the applicants in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

BILL FOR ADVICE.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a bill for £105 due to Mr. James Mansergh for the fee and expenses for his advice regarding the candidates for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned

THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

As a result of prolonged correspondence on the above subject the following letter has been received by Mr. Malabari:—Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 24th October.—My dear Mr. Malabari.—The appeal to Lord Curzon on behalf of the rural population of India which you sent to me, has been very carefully considered by the Government of India. Your suggestions are almost identical with those which were dealt with in the letter addressed to you by Mr. Williams, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 4th May last, save in two respects. (1) You propose that the money should be spent by the Local Board, but through, or "by and through" a village Panchayat. This, however, would not remove the difficulties which are inherent in your scheme. (2) You notice that 30 per cent. of the cess is already spent in Surat on local village works. Now the Local Boards represent the villagers, and it may be assumed that other Boards would do the same if the general feeling was in favour of it. As regards the scheme generally, I am to say that so far as pasture and recreation grounds are concerned, the Government of India have already told the Bombay Government that if no common village land exists, which seems hardly probable, there is no objection to a reasonable area immediately surrounding the villages being set apart for joint use. And as regards the Panchayat with power to spend local funds allotted to the village the Viceroy, and indeed all who know anything of the people in rural areas deplore equally with you the decay and in many parts the disappearance of the corporate village. His Excellency would be only too glad if it were in any way possible to restore it. But in Bombay at least its decay dates from before our time while the inevitable tendency of Western institutions and ideas has been to hasten the process. All artificial attempts to bolster up or revive the village communal system have hitherto proved failures although tried in Provinces where its decay had not proceeded as far as in Bombay. It may be hoped that the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill introduced yesterday may be attended with success in developing the spirit of co-operation in rural areas on lines adapted to modern conditions. In any case, your proposal about the allotment of local funds does not seem quite practicable. Besides the legal difficulties which have already been pointed out to you, the practical difficulties of control and audit would be almost insuperable. Moreover, it would not be proper to make over any considerable sums which have been raised by taxation to villages from which the corporate spirit and system, which are essential for their proper administration, have already disappeared. I wanted to show you the notes which have been written on your appeal, but my letter inviting you to come to my office was returned as you had left Simla. Perhaps this letter will show you the difficulties which confront your scheme at the outset.—Your sincerely,—Walter Lawrence.

In Cork at the Borough Sessions last month the Jury had rather a unique decision to make. A man was brought up charged with breaking a plate glass window and stealing several bottles of whisky. He pretended, however, to be deaf-mute and refused to plead, whereupon a Jury was empanelled to decide whether he was "mute of malice" or "by the visitation of God," and promptly decided he was "mute of malice." It is not often such a decision is heard of nowadays, but in former times it was frequently given.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

Alfred William Torkington, lately of Messrs George, Angus and Company of London, was again charged before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint, and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Cola, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetji, and Rustomji, Solicitors appeared for the defence.

Hormasji Manekji Mehta, further cross examined by Mr. Robertson, said the two bills referred to by him at the last hearing were in respect of the rubber bought from him by Kharas. Continuing, the witness said Kharas called on him on or about the 5th January last and showed him a slip of paper containing a list of goods which he said his brother had ordered him to buy from the witness. Witness did not put the prices against the items in that slip of paper. Witness did not think that slip of paper was in the form of a letter nor did it bear any signature. He gave Kharas the prices of the articles in the list. One of the items in the list was British Admiralty Quality rubber, but not Angus and Co.'s British Admiralty Quality rubber. Witness could now say that Kharas had come to him on behalf of a proposed prosecution. He could not say if Kharas saw the goods, the latter never asked to be shown any goods. It was not true that he showed the goods to Kharas and told him they were Angus' British Admiralty Quality goods. Witness then entered the order in his day book at the instance of Kharas. The day book was then removed from his office to his clerk's room. The clerk made out a bill and brought it to him. He signed the bill and gave it back to the clerk to collect the money. About 15 minutes later Kharas returned and told witness that the bill contained two or three scratches and his brother suspected some underhand dealings. Kharas asked him to furnish him with another bill. Witness called out to his clerk and asked him to do what was necessary. About 6, p m the same evening he signed a duplicate bill without going into its contents as he was in a hurry. He did not know if the duplicate bill contained the words Angus and Co. A few days after the prosecution was withdrawn his father-in-law told him that he had torn the bill. The original bill was left with his solicitors by his father-in-law about the same time. Witness remembered his counsel saying at a previous hearing something to the effect that the bills returned by Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor, could not be produced as they had been destroyed.

Mr. Davar said to his knowledge the original bill had been in the possession of the prosecutor's solicitors during the last two hearings. The bills, which he said were destroyed, were those given to Kharas and Karanjia.

Mr Robertson asked the Court to place it on record that Mr. Davar had the original with his solicitor but he did not show the same.

Mr Davar: I was not asked to produce this bill.

Mr Robertson: I asked for the bills returned by Mr Dinshaw.

Mr Davar: Mr Robertson was reading para six of the statement, when he asked for the bills.

Continuing, the witness said that when he said at the last hearing that he did not see the bills, he referred to two bills—one of Karanjia and one of Kharas. There was no third bill in which the name Angus and Co. appeared. Karanjia's bill did not contain the words Angus and Co. The two bills were all along in his mind as they were for the bogus purchases made from him by Kharas and Karanjia. They were destroyed by his father-in-law as they were the cause of all the trouble. The original bill was found among a number of other papers that were returned by Mr. Dinshaw to his father-in-law. When his father-in-law referred to the bills he had destroyed witness understood him to mean that they were Kharas and Karanjia's bills. Kharas' bill contained the words Angus and Co. the insertion of which was fraudulently obtained from his clerk. Witness' father-in-law did not tell him about the words Angus and Co. being found in Kharas' bill. At the time of the execution of the search warrant witness's brother-in-law Jehangir told him that Kharas had told him to write the words Angus and Co. on his bill saying witness had authorised him to do so. Another clerk who had made the duplicate informed him that he copied the words in the bill as they were in the original. Witness did not mention this information he received to anybody on behalf of the accused. He mentioned it to his father-in-law. Those bills were not produced at the time of the execution of the search warrant.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, the annual mela was held in the gardens at Sakarvara, writes our Nagpur Correspondent. People flocked thither in small batches from sunrise to sunset. Crowds of Hindu devotees neatly attired wended their way to the sacred shrine of the Laxmi Narayan, the presiding local deities. Swarms of mendicants took their stand in their usual style. Temporary booths were erected in long rows, and whirligigs and liquor-houses afforded an immense fund of amusement to the younger folks. A similar mela was held on the same day at Karadi, about 8 miles from Nagpur. The fair at Ramtek, which opened on the 4th instant, will continue till the 15th instant. During this period there will be poojhas by crowds at the hill-temple of Rama. The Bishop of the Central Provinces intends to start a Quarterly Diocesan Magazine. The first number of the journal will be published this month and sold at the rate of two annas a copy. The Revd. Barclay Kitchin, chaplain of Jubbulpore, has been appointed Editor of the magazine.

The Bishop of the Central Provinces is expected at Nagpur on the 17th instant, and will hold a Confirmation Service in All Saints' Church.

The markets at Gadigudaon was removed to the new Mangalwari Bazaar on the morning of the 4th instant, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and the civil surgeon of Nagpur. Mr. Walker and Lieut.-Col. Swaine visited the place early that day and were satisfied that it was a suitable and healthy locality for the market. Every one is now thankful to these gentlemen for having had the market shifted from a plague infected area.

Thirteen deaths from plague occurred in Gadigudaon on Monday and the residents are rapidly evacuating the village.

The residents of Sitabaldi were filled with consternation at the death of 9 persons from plague in Telipura and Somwari Bazar on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. There can be no doubt now that plague has re-appeared there.

Kamptee is being decimated by plague, about one-sixth of the population having been already wiped out. Two or three Europeans are reported to have died of the disease during the current week.

The mortality from plague is on the increase though the city which is the most thickly populated part of the town is comparatively free. This year plague has appeared early in October instead of at the end of the cold weather as in former years so that full five months must elapse before life in this station can be considered safe. The total mortality from plague at Nagpur since the commencement of the present outbreak up to the 4th November 1903 was 317.

It is gratifying to note that the fountain, which once adorned the front of the Cathedral, demolished at the instance of the late Dr. Crochet has been reconstructed on a better design by the Revd. Father Foulex. The small parapets and the miniature obelisks added to the pair of flights of steps are being dressed up; and the erection of the balustrade has since been commenced. This will undoubtedly enhance the eternal beauty of the edifice.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 31st October was 254 against 206 and 169 in the two preceeding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 127. There were 124 deaths from plague against 60. The general death-rate of the week was 105·1 per mille per annum against 49·3 the mean of the last five years The total number of births registered during the week was 124, the ratio being 51·3 per mille per annum. The weather is very cloudy and chilly, and is very favourable for the spread of the plague. Kamtee shows from 150 to 160 deaths daily.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Fatrring don Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CORONATION MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 137, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadya presiding.

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st August, 1903, stated:—You are aware your mill commenced working on 1st November, 1902, and it was in the beginning of the current year that it came into full working order and began to work at a profit. You will observe that the ten months working has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 74,872-3-3 which sum your directors propose to appropriate as under:—To a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 33,000; to machinery repairs and renewals, Rs. 20,000; to preliminary expenses, Rs. 8,115-6-10; to insurance fund, Rs. 5,000; to bonus account Rs. 1,000; and carry forward Rs. 4,756-14-5. A new waste shed has been put up at your mills costing Rs. 1,297-13-3. Two of your directors Messrs. H. A. Wadya and Premchand Roychand retire from the board but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. The mill property and contents with stock are insured for Rs. 12,60,000.

The report and the audited statements of account for the year under report were received and adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Messrs H. A. Wadya and Premchand Roychand, the retiring directors, were re-elected and Messrs Manekji Hormasji Davar and Balubhai Cullianbhai were appointed auditors for the current year. The proceedings terminated with customary compliments to the chairman.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Shams Manzil, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, Mr. E. B. Khote presiding. The directors in their report stated that the profit and loss statement showed a balance of Rs. 9,780-8-9 (after deducting Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw's share of the profit) available for disposal. The board recommended it to be dealt with as follows:—To depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 4,000; to payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, Rs. 5,600; and balance to next year's account, Rs. 180-8-9. In consequence of the dissolution of the partnership which subsisted between Mr. A. F. Ferguson and Mr. P. G. Irvine the board had appointed as auditors the new firm of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co vice Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine. You will be asked to confirm this appointment. The retiring director is Dr. Barjorji H. Dantra, who is eligible for relection.

The report and the audited accounts were received and adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A CLERGYMAN.

PROCEEDINGS AT BURDWAN.

At the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bardwan, on Friday (Babu Moti Lall Singha), the suit of P. H Pierpont vs. Rev. G. Maconochie, claiming Rs. 3000, as damages for defamation, particulars of which have already appeared, came on for settlement of issues.

Babu Sotish Chunder Mazundar appeared for the plaintiff, and Babu Obhoy Churn Chatterji, for the defendant.

The Court after hearing both sides, framed the following issues:—

1.—Does the plaint disclose any cause of action? 2.—Are words alleged in the plaint to have been spoken or written by the defendant of the plaintiff defamatory or libellous? 3.—Did the defendant speak or write for the plaintiff the words mentioned in the plaintiff? 4.—Did the refusal of communion by the defendant to the plaintiff lower the plaintiff in the estimation of the Christian public, and did it imply that the plaintiff was leading an immoral life? 5.—Did the defendant act maliciously in refusing communion to the plaintiff? 6.—Is the plaintiff entitled to any damages? If so, what amount?

His Honor addressing the defendant said:—Why don't you compromise the case, I may say, that I know nothing about the case, but only throw this out as a suggestion.

The defendant:—I am afraid I cannot possibly do it. I would be willing to do so if I could but I am afraid I cannot.

The hearing of the case was then fixed for the 14th of January next, and the parties were directed to file their documentary evidence within a fortnight.

HIGH COURT.—November 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

618-03—Smetham B and N—Hajee Mahomed Abba and another vs Meya Hoosainbhai Javurbhoy.
Insolvent Debtor's Court matter Judgment.
6-3-03—Wadia G and Co—Shapoorjee Pestonjee vs Manecksha Pestonjee
170-01—B Raghava Bhucandas Lalubhai and Hargowandas Ishuram vs The Bank of Bombay—The Commercial Bank of India and another J H Dunkerley—Crawford B and Co—Craigie L and O and Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.
Long Causes.
254-02—K D Shroff—Hargovan Ramji and another vs Bhut Vallubhram Rateshwar and others—Bhaishankar K and G—Part heard. Little and Co.
447-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Moraji and another vs Kessawji Dewji and another—Madhavji V
91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others—Kanga and P—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
412-02—Ardashir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co
21-02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpal Godoo and others—Dikshit and D
595-02—Hiralal D Sitaram Sawla vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D
455-02—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Karson vs Gangaram Ramji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F
671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivallubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W
279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G
68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadasoover widow and another
76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadasoover widow and another
333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivs Shanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji K and K
491-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W
483 02—Manshukial J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeal for hearing under Sec. 575 of Civil P. Code.
1251-775A-03—In person—Jehanghir Manekjee Cursetji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batty

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Cause
2-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Isaac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—Part heard
For Examination of Witnesses
Thakurdas and Co—In the matter of Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Jairam Mills Co—Khimjee Jairam and others Petitioners—Daphtary and F
Commercial Cause
628-02—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton Knight and others vs Nirmal Shubharam and others
Long Causes
448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmedabai vs Purshotam Madon and others—Craigie L and O
634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Pal Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal—Crawford B and Co
634-02—Payne and Co—Sheikh Hoosein and another vs Haji Sooleman Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co
389-03—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co
523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer
638-01—Pestonjee H and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormasjee Jal—Jehangir and S
302-03—Nana and H—Haji Scarfudin bin Gulam Mahomed Gattay vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Matomed Ismail Makda and others—Sorabjee and J
169-03—Ardashir H D and C—Nasrvoli Jehangbir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehanghir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K and Kanga and P—For postponement
510-92—Framji and D—Shaik Esra bin Kasimji vs Hoosein Oomer Jamal and others—Payne and Co
753-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassam vs Fazal Peeroo Mahomed—Kanga and P
24-02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivjee vs Govind Vishram and another—Unwalla and P
36-03—In person a pauper—Deoraj Nagsey vs Mulji Inderji and another—Bicknell M and M
572-00—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra Narwekar vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume and another—Smetham B and N—For Postponement
163-02—Little and Co—Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Tyabaly—Framji and D
795 01—Balkrishna V N and K—Rangoobai Widow vs Bhawoo Nurseo and others—Tyabjee D and Co

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The reconstruction of the Ministry has some rather curious fiscal phases—using the word in a special sense. For instance, says "Vanity Fair," Mr. Austen Chamberlain, by leaving the Post Office and becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, finds his official income (hitherto £2,500) exactly doubled. Mr. Arnold-Forster has a rise of £3,000 a year, and Lord Stanley and Mr. Pretyman get £1,000 extra each. Mr. Graham Murray, on the other hand, as the result of becoming Secretary for Scotland in place of Lord Advocate, patriotically sacrifices £3,000 a year, in addition to his private practice at the Bar.

By transferring the Privy Seal to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour voluntarily "lops" himself of £2,000; and thereby hangs a tale. Some years ago, in one of its periodical fits of economy, Parliament decreed that the Privy Seal was a sinecure, and that its holder must be content with unsalaried dignity. So matters continued until 1

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is possible that the selections from Queen Victoria's correspondence which Mr. A, C. Benson and Lord Esher are preparing may run to more than two volumes. The period covered—1837 to 1861—is a memorable one in the history both of England and Europe. It includes the adoption of Free Trade, the Repeal Agitation, Chartism, Queen Victoria's marriage, the Crimean war, and the Indian Mutiny.

As is known, Mr. Horsley, R A, was writing his reminiscences and it can now be stated that at the time of his death, he had finished them, The book will be published before long by Mr. Murray under the title Reminiscences of a Royal Academician.

Two year ago Mr. Murray published a group of imaginative essays. The Plea of Pan, by Mr. H W Nevinson. He announces another book by the same auther—who is at present in Macedonia—under the title Between the Acts. This title suggests the idea of the volume which forms a series of study-stories of life. There are fourteen of them on as many topics but in thought and style they are linked together.

Hitherto Mr. Morley Roberts has been known chiefly as a novelist. In leisure hours however, he has written essays and he is about to publish a volume of them with Mr. Elkin Mathews, under the title The Wingless Psyche. They treat of a variety of subjects from authorship to country scenes.

About the middle of November Mr, Elkin Mathews will publish a book entitled Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his Circle. It is by a friend of Rossetti, the late Mr. H T Dunn, and has a prefatory note by Mr, W M Rossetti. Mr. Dunn was a frequent visitor at Cheyne-walk, and he gives a sketch of Rossetti as he knew him there and of his talk and doings.

Mr. Justice Laurence, a South African judge, is the writer of a volume. On Circuit in Kaffirland which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. The title comes from the first paper in the volume describing experiences during the war. Mr. Justice Laurence includes personal studies of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Sir Frank Lockwood. There is a chapter in which he considers the bearings of the Hague Convention upon the South African case.

An elaborate edition of The Vicar of Wakefield is being published by the Caradoc Press of Bedford-park. There are to be thirteen copies of vellum at ten guineas net, and 360 copies on Kelmscott paper at 30s. net. It is being reprinted from the first edition published at Salisbury in 1766, and will be decorated with woodcut borders and initials, and an etched protrait of Goldsmith.

Mr. Heinemann published Emile Michel's well known life of Rembrandt some ten years ago. Edition after edition of it has been called for at the original price of two guineas net. Now an edition at half that price is being issued for the Christmas season when artbooks are so much in favour as gifts. Another volume on the art of the Italian Renaissance which Mr. Heinemann has ready, will also appeal to Christmas book buyers.

General Sir Robert Biddulph has written a history of Lord Cardwell's administration of the War Office, which extended from 1868 to 1874. It saw the abolition of the dual government of the Army, and of the purchase system. Lord Cardwell also brought in the short service system, and organised the infantry on a double battalion basis with a territorial connection. The affiliation of the Militia to the Regular Army is another subject dealt with in Sir Robert Biddulph's book which Mr. Murray will publish.

The Eversley Series will have added to it next month two volumes of essays by John Richard Green, They have been collected from his periodical writings mainly in the "Saturday Review." One volume, entitled Historical Studies is largely made up of reviews of Freeman's Norman Conquest. The other, forming a second series of Stray Studies, deals mostly with social life at various periods. Several papers show Green in his lighter moods as the observer of daily life and its humours.

In Marbot's well-known memoirs reference is made to the conspiracy against Napoleon at Rennes in 1802, known as "The Plot of the Placards." M. Thierry recently brought the history of the conspiracy from the obscurity of old archives. Mr. Arthur G. Chater has prepared a translation of the book, which Messrs. Smith, Elder will publish shortly. They are also issuing Miss Katharine Tynan's new novel, "The Honourable Molly," and a reprint of Mrs. Henry dela Pasteur's novel, "Deborah of Tod's" which first made her known as a writer.

It is thought that an anonymous and posthumous book which Mr. Murray is publishing may attract attention. It seeks to present the possibilities of dignity and beauty that exist in the simplest and least ambitious life. It is called "The House of Quiet," and the writer was a Government official who was forced by his health to live in retirement in the country. He relates the story of his childhood and education and his early religious experiences. The remainder of the book consists of extracts from his diaries, sketches of local characters, and an account of the attempts he made to be useful to his neighbours.

Next month Messrs. Macmillan will publish Mr. H. G. Wells's new volume of fiction, "Twelve Stories and a Dream." It is the first of a group of his books which they are to publish. The volume opens with a tale of an inventor who commits suicide rather than risk his life in the flying machine he has invented, so leaving the triumph to his less nervous assistant. It is characteristic of the book that the last story should also deal with a day when aeronautic machines are in common use, for Mr. Wells is a prophet of science.

Early next year Messrs. Agnew will publish an important work on George Romney. It is a biography and critical essay, with a complete catalogue raisonne of his works, and is written by Mr. Humphry Ward and Mr. W. Roberts. The letterpress is based upon a remarkable series of manuscripts, diaries, notebooks, books of sitters, sketch-books, and letters which were acquired by Mr. Humphry Ward in 1894 at the sale of the property of Miss Romney, granddaughter of the painter. By the aid of the diaries it has been possible to compile a list of over two thousand Romney pictures. The work will be finely illustrated and issued in two editions.

Hermann Klein's reminiscences of "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London" is appearing at once with Mr. Heinemann.—A new edition of an anonymous book, which attracted much attention, "Pages from a Private Diary," is promised by Messrs. Smith, Elder. —Within the next fortnight Messrs. Harper will publish two novels, The Proud Prince, by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, and Cherry, story by Mr. Booth Tarkington.—Mr. A. C. Benson is contributing a monograph on Rossetti to the English Men of Letters Series. In this series there will appear during November Mr. Austin Dobson's volume on Fanny Burney, and Mr. Edmund Gosse's one on Jeremy Taylor.—Guernsey Folk Lore is a book which Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing from the manuscripts of the late Sir Edgar MacCulloch — The Princess of Wales has accepted with pleasure, for her children, a copy of a little book by Mr. Tighe Hopkins, which Messrs. Bell published a week or two ago. It is entitled The Island that Bobbed Up and Down, and is a kind of fairy story.

The two volumes of Lord Wolseley's reminiscences which are announced for this season will close with the Ashanti Campaign. Readers of Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" anxious to compare Lord Wolseley's account of the Gordon Expedition will have to wait for later volumes; as also will those who desire to know Lord Wolseley's experiences of the War Office.

Miss Barlow's birthday has just been celebrated and a wide circle of readers (though not perhaps quite so wide as her quality merits) will wish her many happy returns of the day. It is now eleven years since she commenced authorship with two books published in one year—one in prose and one in verse: the "Bogland Studies" and "Irish Idylls"—which gave at the outset a just measure of her talent. A daughter of the Vice-Provost of Trinity College, she has not travelled on the crest of the wave of Irish renaissance, but her work will not be ignored when a sober estimate is made of its solid results. Her present birthday is also, by the way, the centenary anniversary of the birthday of Smith O'Brien, the leader of the "Young Ireland" party, who has this relation to the literary world, that he was a stimulus to the "Nation" writers.

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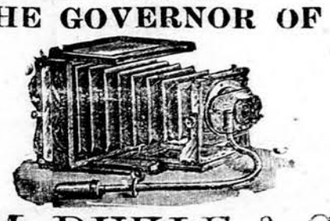

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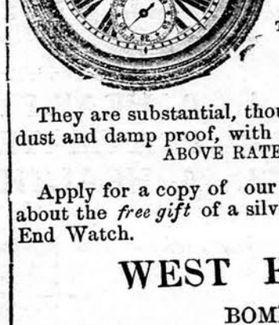

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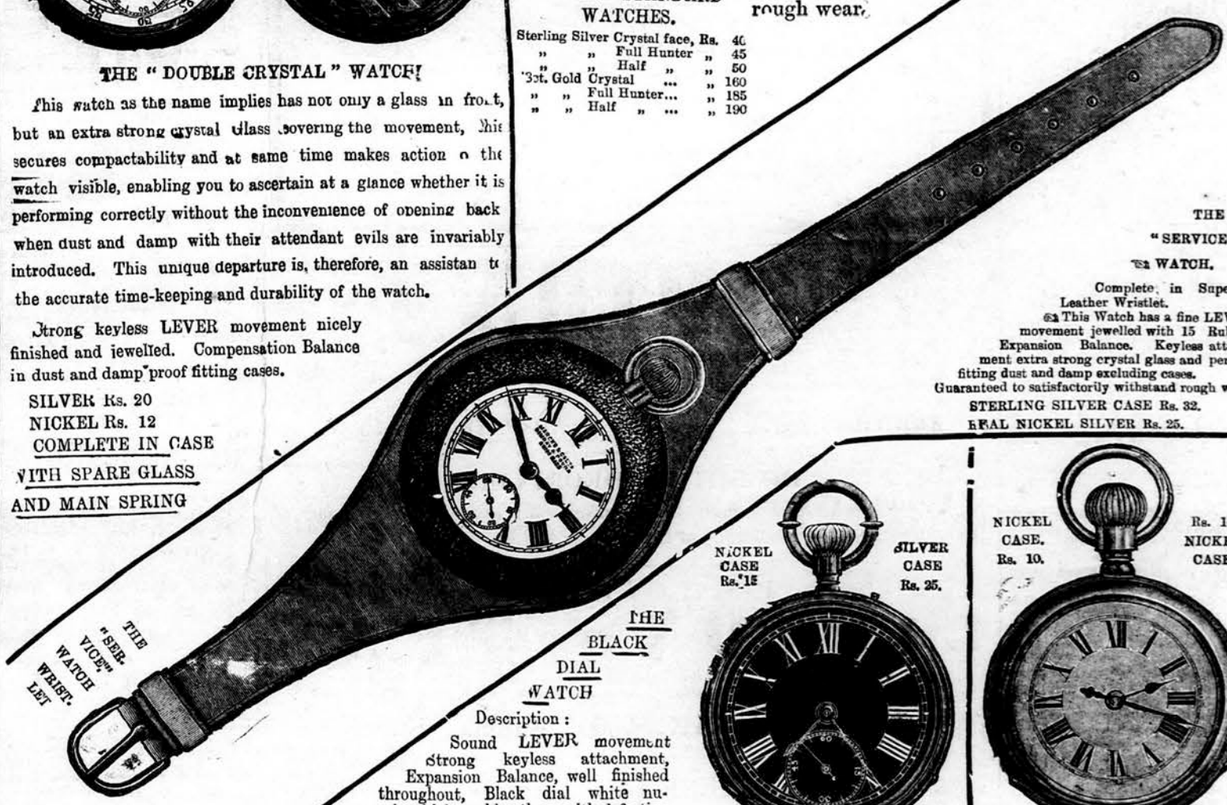

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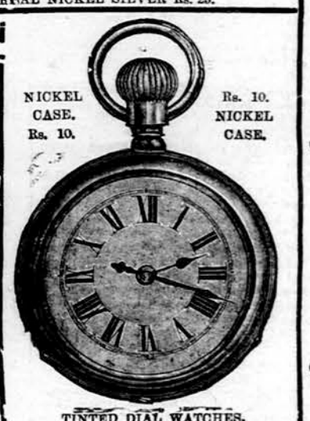

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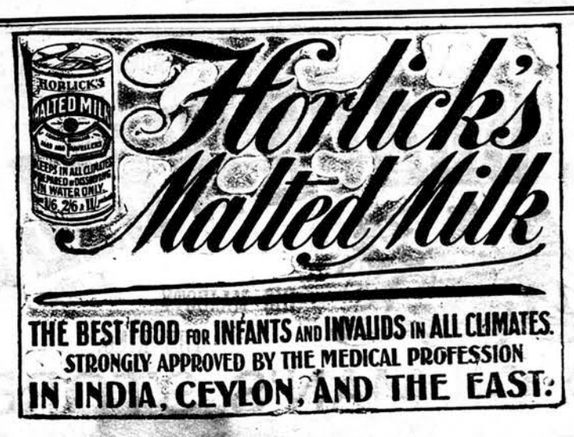

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